



France's finance minister, Jacques Delors, center, surrounded by reporters Sunday outside the building in Brussels where he and his European Community counterparts discussed realignment of the European Monetary System.

United Press International

# EMS Talks Extended; Trading Is Suspended

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — After failing to agree on a realignment of the European Monetary System in two days of tense negotiations, finance ministers of the European Community Sunday postponed further discussions until Monday and ordered official trading of their currencies suspended.

It was the first time that realignment talks, normally held on weekends, have extended to a working day, monetary officials said. The danger of the Brussels meeting on the four-year-old currency system collapsing threatened to cause a major political crisis.

Although the trading on official foreign exchange markets in the 10 EC member nations was ordered suspended, banks were to be open for commercial transactions officially.

The finance ministers and central bankers agreed on the need to avoid intervening in EMS currencies while the talks were continuing in Brussels, according to France's finance minister, Jacques Delors.

The ministerial meetings in Brussels, which began Saturday afternoon with the aim of realigning EMS currencies and examining other monetary issues, were marked by acrimonious discussion and wide disagreement, officials said.

The tensions were expected to cloud the atmosphere of a two-day summit meeting of EC leaders beginning in Brussels Monday, EC officials said.

Mr. Delors, acting in close telephone consultation with President Francois Mitterrand, emerged as a key figure in the weekend discussions. Repeatedly — and in menacing tones — he urged West Germany to revalue the Deutsche mark as part of a broader realignment of EMS currencies. He also warned throughout the weekend that if no agreement were reached, France would withdraw its currency from the system.

Mr. Delors is widely regarded in Paris as a potential successor to Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy. Asked about an imminent cabinet reshuffle, Michel Vanzelle, the French presidential spokesman, said he had been informed. He declined to disclose details but said that

told reporters Sunday night that Mr. Mitterrand's decision on any cabinet changes would be linked with the outcome of the Brussels meetings.

"Although there are some signs of compromise, it looks extremely difficult right now, because a fall-

Foreign exchange dealers predict confusion in the market. Page 15.

ure of these talks and France's withdrawal from the EMS could plunge the Common Market into a serious political crisis," a senior European Commission official said Sunday. He added: "Most of us are hopeful that a solution will be found by Monday."

Echoing that view, West Germany's finance minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, who chaired the meeting, said at a news conference Sunday that a compromise proposal had been introduced. He declined to disclose details but said that

most member nations had agreed to consult their governments about its provisions before reconvening.

The situation reached by Sunday afternoon showed that the discussions can be continued tomorrow, and we hope to reach an agreement," Mr. Stoltenberg said.

According to senior Belgian and Italian officials, the compromise proposal being prepared for Monday's meeting would involve a devaluation of the franc by 2 to 2.5 percent and a revaluation of the mark by 5 to 5.5 percent. These reports were not confirmed by French or West German officials.

EC diplomats also said that the Dutch guilder might be revalued by about 4 percent in the proposed realignment, with the Belgian and Luxembourg francs and the Danish krone remaining unchanged or revalued by 1 percent.

A 3-to-4 percent devaluation of the Italian lira and of the Irish pound also was being considered,

the diplomats said.

Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Deutsche Bundesbank, appearing at the same news conference, emphasized that suspension of fixings in the markets and mandatory interventions by central banks were being suspended for one day only. EC sources said that this included the London exchange market, even though the British pound is not part of the system linking the eight currencies comprising the EMS.

Belgium's finance minister, Willy de Clercq, said that "the closure of the markets won't last long." He added that he did not think currency speculation would be "too serious" outside the EC markets — notably in Hong Kong, Tokyo and New York, where he said trading in EMS currencies would likely be in small amounts. Mr. de Clercq said he expected an agreement by noon Monday.

Since 1979, when the EMS was launched to facilitate monetary cooperation, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## U.S. Aides Say Rowny Job Is Imperiled

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior administration officials have said that they thought Edward L. Rowny would not be able to carry on as chief strategic-arms negotiator because of disputes over a private memorandum attributed to him that criticizes his colleagues in the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

"This has left the negotiating team in a pretty untenable situation," one high official said Friday. "It's going to be difficult for them to conduct those negotiations together." His comments were echoed by other officials.

Republican senators were reported to have warned the White House that the memo on Capitol Hill over Mr. Rowny's memorandum had landed him "in political trouble" that might ultimately force his resignation and block the president's effort to install Kenneth L. Wollan as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

"Rowny could take Adelman down with him," a Senate Republican source said.

Talking about the vote on Mr. Adelman, Senator Ted Stevens, the Alaska Republican who is majority whip, said Friday: "It's unfortunate that he's been held to answer for a memo he didn't prepare. That memo has clouded the issue. It will be a very close vote. We may have to go a very long time until we get a vote."

Asked whether Mr. Rowny should be dismissed, he looked uncomfortable.

"I'm not happy with the memo," he replied. "I'm not happy with the way it's been handled."

Senate Republicans quoted

White House officials as trying at all costs to avoid having Mr. Rowny called to testify before the Foreign Relations Committee to explain the classified memorandum, which criticized 18 government officials, identified one as a CIA officer, and urged that two

Democrats be barred from continuing to serve as congressional observers at the arms talks in Geneva.

On Thursday, one of the two, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, called for the resignation of Mr. Rowny, a career army officer who is now in his first diplomatic post.

While Secretary of State George P. Shultz voiced "full confidence" in Ambassador Rowny, Friday through his spokesman, John Hughes, other State Department and arms control agency officials said privately that there had been high-level dissatisfaction with Mr. Rowny's handling of the strategic-arms negotiations even before the present case.

Another concern reportedly discussed by senior State Department and Pentagon officials was Mr. Rowny's personal relationships with other members of the negotiating team.

In his memorandum to Mr. Adelman, he criticized three of his closest associates as wanting "progress at any cost" and said a fourth was "OTL" or "out to lunch," according to those who have read the memorandum. Only one of the five top officials on the negotiating team was praised as "solid."

Some officials said there was a dramatic difference in the opera-

tional competence and the quality of diplomatic reporting of Mr. Rowny and Paul H. Nitze, who heads the parallel but separate talks on intermediate-range nuclear forces.

"Nitze's cables come back on time and they're informative and concise," one official said. "His entire operation is professional." He said Mr. Rowny's cables were late and were followed by many corrections.

Another concern reportedly discussed by senior State Department and Pentagon officials was Mr. Rowny's personal relationships with other members of the negotiating team.

One administration official said there had been some discussion several months ago at top levels of the administration about replacing Mr. Rowny, but apparently no recommendation was ever taken to Mr. Reagan.

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## U.S. Puzzle on Voter Turnout: Why Don't They Turn Out?

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

PARIS — In European elections, people vote in droves. This month in West Germany, 89.1 percent of the registered voters cast ballots. Turnout exceeded 79 percent in the second round of French municipal elections. March 13. Nor is the phenomenon confined to Europe; in Australia, more than 90 percent of eligible voters got to the polls on March 5.

In comparison, the 53.95 percent turnout in the 1980 U.S. presidential election — the lowest in 32 years — looks anemic. Why do free elections in other countries excite and involve the citizenry so much more than they seem to in the United States? The question is debated by political scientists and there are disagreements about the comparability of European turnout rates.

Ivor Crewe of the University of Essex in Britain has ranked the United States 27th in turnout among 28 countries that have voted regularly since 1945. In Europe, only Switzerland's rate was as low. Some of the differences are easily explained. In countries with 90 percent turnout, voting usually is compulsory and nonparticipants face fines. In Italy, where voting is not compulsory, Mr. Crewe noted that "DID NOT VOTE" stamped on a citizen's identification papers amounts to a bureaucratic scarlet letter.

There are other reasons for the discrepancy. Jean-Luc Parodi, a political scientist and consultant for the Institut Français d'Opinion Publique, says that U.S. turnout looks lower because of the way they are reckoned.

In Europe, turnout is a percentage of registered voters but the U.S. percentage is based on a much larger group — everyone 18 years old and up, registered or not. Therefore, Mr. Parodi said, "the differences are less great than they seem."

For example, official results in French municipal elections March 13 showed 79.7 percent of registered voters taking part. But 11.3 percent of the potential voters were not registered. Revising the figures along U.S. lines, the French turnout, although still impressive for municipal elections, drops to 69 percent.

Richard C. Moe at the Congressional Research Service in Washington contends that when the comparison is limited to registered voters, "our turnout is equal to or better than Europe's." The larger "potential voter" group, he added, includes illegal aliens and felons not eligible to vote.

Most political scientists agreed in telephone interviews, that Europe's participation lead over the United States is overstated, but they contended that arguments such as Mr. Moe's go too far. Mr. Crewe and others note that in many democracies voters are automatically registered when they reach voting age.

"We're one of the few democracies in the world that puts the entire burden for registering on the citizen and not on the state," said Curtis Gans, director of the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate.

Registration lists are far more complete elsewhere than in the United States, and voters in other democracies have to go to much less trouble to exercise their rights. For Mr. Moe, on the other hand, the right not to register or vote "is a tremendous American right."

Other technical factors are often cited to explain high turnouts outside the United States. Many European countries make voting easy by holding elections on Sundays. Italians vote on Saturdays and Sundays.

In Australia, voters can show up at any polling place in their state to cast their ballot. In New Zealand, they vote anywhere in the country, including polling places at race tracks.

Then there are the sociological and political explanations. Mr. Crewe argues that U.S. turnout is low "because you lack a proper trade union movement allied with a major party." He noted that parties with ties to other institutions — labor parties allied with unions or Christian Democrats allied with the Roman Catholic Church — get help from these institutions in turning out the faithful.

Walter Dean Burnham at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology believes that a "giant hole in the electorate" has been created in the United States by the absence of a European-style Social Democratic Party that would forcefully represent the interests of the poor and of blue-collar workers — and thus bring them to the polls.

Other political scientists contend that European parties cover a broader range of opinion than do Republicans and Democrats in the United States. Countries with proportional representation — allotting seats in national legislatures even to splinter groups — set up make it more likely that a single vote will carry weight.

Austin Ranney of the American Enterprise Institute has a simpler explanation. Americans, he says, are asked to vote in too many elections. "Switzerland, which many people say is the most democratic country in the world, also has a turnout rate comparable with ours," he said. "And Switzerland, like the United States, has many more elections and referendums than other countries."

Americans usually have more than one election — a primary and a general — each year, Mr. Ranney said. They often must choose candidates for 20 or 30 offices and also decide referendum questions. Too much voting, according to this view, may be a bad thing for democracy.



ROYAL VISITORS — Charles and Diana, the prince and princess of Wales, with nine-month-old Prince William, began an Australian tour Sunday at Alice Springs.

## U.S. Senators' Reunification Call For Ireland Is Assailed in Ulster

The Associated Press

LONDON — A call by U.S. senators for efforts to reunite Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic has been welcomed in Dublin, spurred by Ulster Protestants, received in silence by the British government, and condemned as facile in London newspapers.

Ireland's coalition government headed by Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald is said to have welcomed the move last week by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and 27 of his colleagues as "a step in the right direction."

Official sources in Dublin said the Irish government believes the senators' move is a "positive development." Mr. FitzGerald recently called for a new all-Ireland forum to discuss efforts to reunite British-ruled, Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland with the mostly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

The bipartisan group of senators called on President Ronald Reagan to pressure Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to negotiate directly with Mr. FitzGerald's government, and urged the U.S. Senate to condemn "violence on all sides."

The Times of London, an independent paper, made the same

point about the Protestants. "Suspicion of a conspiracy to betray them is near the surface of their minds," it said in an editorial. "Plain confirmation of that suspicion" by a formal declaration from the British government that Northern Ireland's future lay with the Irish Republic, not with Britain, "would cause them to organize and arm themselves to resist."

The British government has refused to comment on Senator Kennedy's initiative, but government officials said they welcomed Mr. Reagan's statement on St. Patrick's Day that "those who advocate or engage in violence and terrorism should find no welcome in Ireland that would be overwhelmingly Catholic."

The conservative London newspaper The Daily Mail said in an editorial Saturday that to many Americans, Mr. Kennedy's appeal "may sound like no more than a plea for decolonization and for setting the Irish people free.... How can we get across to them the fact that any attempt to force the Protestants of the north into a united Ireland would very likely unleash a most bloody civil war?"

The Times of London, an independent paper, made the same

## Amid Growing Tensions, Greece And U.S. Resume Talks on Bases

New York Times Service

ATHENS — With tension rising between Greece's Socialist government and the Reagan administration, talks between the two governments on the future of U.S. military bases in Greece have resumed after a week's interruption.

The negotiations — Reginald Bartholomew, a special U.S. envoy, and Yannis Kapsis, the Greek undersecretary for foreign affairs — met Friday and again Saturday. A government spokesman said they had discussed specific proposals submitted by both sides. Another meeting was scheduled for Tuesday.

While neither side would comment on the nature of the proposals, official sources close to the negotiations said Greece's foremost demand was for a commitment by the Reagan administration to match any significant increase in military aid to Turkey with a proportional increase for Greece.

The atmosphere at the talks has reportedly deteriorated since the Reagan administration's proposals last month for an increase of military aid to Turkey from \$402 million this year to \$759 million for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 while raising aid to Greece by only \$500,000 to \$281.7 million.

This has been denounced in Athens as an attempt to intimidate Greece, and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said last week that he would insist on a continuation of the ratio of 7 to 10 in military aid to Greece and Turkey that has prevailed in recent years.

Officials close to the prime min-

ister said this was Greece's "rock-bottom" demand.

Mr. Papandreou also was quoted as saying last week that if no political agreement was reached on the bases by the end of April, they would have to go.

U.S.-Greek relations have become increasingly sensitive because of the uncertainty surrounding the outcome of the talks, officials here say. After the visit last month of Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov of the Soviet Union, Washington expressed concern over a Greek-Soviet communiqué.

In a memorandum, Richard Burt, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, reproached Greece for favoring the recent Warsaw Pact proposal for a nonaggression treaty and the establishment of nuclear-free zones. He criticized Athens for taking positions that seemed to be "still another step of Greece's departure from allied unanimity."

On Friday night, Dimitris Maroudas, the spokesman for the Greek government, declared that his government would not respond to the U.S. memorandum and said, "No one can interfere with the exercise of our multidimensional and nationally proud foreign policy."

During the weekend pause, sources in both the U.S. and Greek delegations indicated that the talks, which began Oct. 1, had reached an impasse and that it would be up to the other side to get them moving again. There was no immediate explanation of what had caused the delegations to reconvene.

Higher U.S. Offer Reported

Two influential Greek newspapers said Sunday that the United States had made a sharply increased offer of military aid to Greece, paving the way for agreement on the bases. Reuters reported from Athens. The center-left newspaper To Vima and the conservative Kathimerini, which have accurately predicted developments on the bases in the past, said an accord could be signed by the end of April.

Kathimerini, in a report from Washington, quoted State Department sources as saying the United States had agreed to maintain the 7 to 10 aid ratio. To Vima, quoting Foreign Ministry officials, said Mr. Bartholomew had offered more than \$500 million in military aid. They also expressed long-

standing skepticism about policies of France's Socialist government.

Speaking privately, senior French officials, including at least one cabinet member, contended that the failure to reach a monetary agreement was the personal responsibility of Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Some said that this was compounded by what they termed his apparent inability, or unwillingness, to decide.

"He is spoiling" when it comes to decision-making, a French minister said, conceding that "internal problems of his condition" within the government also were blocking West German cooperation with France.

Indeed, shortly after arriving in Brussels Saturday, Mr. Delors emphasized that West Germany should agree to a major revaluation on a thinly veiled attack on Bonn for refusing, he told reporters. "I have been fighting for Europe all week, but when you have to face people who are arrogant and refuse to understand, it is difficult."

West German officials have repeatedly said that they were reluctant to revalue their currency substantially, citing high unemployment at home and apprehension over a harmful impact on German exports. They also expressed long-

standing skepticism about policies of France's Socialist government.

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## George Athanasiades, a Publisher, Murdered in His Office in Athens

New York Times Service

ATHENS — One of Greece's most prominent newspapermen, George Athanasiades, publisher of the conservative daily Evening Press and president of the Union of Owners of Athens Newspapers, was shot to death in his office Saturday night. Police said the assailant, a man between the ages of 25 and 30, also shot one of the newspaper's employees in the stomach. President Constantine Caramanlis expressed "the deepest sorrow at this cowardly crime

## Rome March Protests NATO Missile Plan

The Associated Press

ROME — More than 15,000 people marched through Rome on Saturday to protest the planned deployment by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of U.S. nuclear missiles in Sicily.

The march, sponsored by the Rome Committee for Peace, was supported by members of the Communist Party, labor unions and peace groups. NATO plans to install 112 cruise missiles in Comiso, Sicily, by the end of the year if U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms talks in Geneva fail to produce results.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 2-Day Finnish Elections Begin

HELSINKI (AP) — The polls opened in Finland Sunday in the first day of a two-day election for a new parliament.

A total of 1,331 candidates from 10 registered parties and, for the first time, the unregistered Greens were competing for the 200 seats. Unofficial results are expected by midnight Monday.

Analysts say the nation will emerge from the election as it entered it, with a coalition government. But there is a possibility that the Conservatives, who have almost doubled their share of the vote in the past 15 years, could finish first and, in that case, would be asked to take part in the coalition government for the first time since 1966.

In the current parliament the Social Democrats hold 57 seats, compared with 46 for the Conservatives.

### Bonn Coalition Pact Is Likely Soon

BONN (AP) — The victorious parties in recent West German elections expect to have a coalition agreement signed by the middle of this week according to party officials.

At a news conference Saturday, officials of the conservative Christian Democrats and the liberal Free Democrats who make up Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition said they would meet Tuesday afternoon and stay in negotiations until an agreement is reached. Mr. Kohl, a Christian Democrat, will be officially re-elected by the coalition parties when the newly elected Bundestag, or lower house of parliament, meets March 29, said Heiner Geissler, general secretary of the Christian Democrats.

The party leaders, who met Saturday for the third day in a row, have agreed on all areas of the government program except foreign policy, defense, and inner-German relations. Mr. Geissler said. There was no word on what cabinet post had been offered to Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Social Union.

### Somalia Warns of Ogaden Danger

MOGADISHU, Somalia (UPI) — Ethiopia may be contemplating a military push in the disputed Ogaden border area, scene of bitter fighting last year, according to President Mohammed Siad Barre of Somalia.

"The danger still exists," he said in an interview Saturday. "The Ethiopians still have the idea of going forward. We do not have official information on when or where." The two countries fought a war in the Ogaden border region in 1977-78.

Mr. Siad Barre said that Somalia was ready to discuss an honorable settlement to the Ogaden dispute but that negotiations could not start until Ethiopian troops evacuated what he said were positions held within Somalia.

Mohammed Siad Barre

### Soviet Again Warns U.S. on Arms

MOSCOW (AP) — The Kremlin has again warned Washington that the security of the United States would also be impaired if new U.S. missiles are deployed in Western Europe.

If U.S. missiles capable of reaching Soviet territory in six minutes are stationed in Europe, "the Soviet Union will have to adopt such measures in reply that would put U.S. territory in an analogous position," Tass said Saturday. It added that "it would be totally illogical to believe that the USSR would deal the retaliatory blow of retribution only to Europe, an area where no missiles are deployed by NATO in Western Europe."

The commentary was the fourth Soviet warning in three days that the United States would suffer if NATO deployed 572 U.S.-built Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe to counter Soviet SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles. Moscow has campaigned steadily for the past two years to persuade West Europeans to reject the new U.S. missiles.

### Zimbabwe Reports 4 Whites Slain

HARARE, Zimbabwe (UPI) — A white farm couple and their two grandchildren have been killed by dissidents, according to the government, in what is seen as the worst single incident against whites since government troops started a major offensive in Matabeleland against dissidents in late January.

Erick Stratford, 66, his wife Christine, 62, and two granddaughters, aged 15 and 12, were shot and killed Friday 13 miles (21 kilometers) north of Bulawayo after they were paraded before workers who were asked if the couple were good employers. Two workers who were often at the farm on the job denounced the Stratfords, a government spokesman said.

The army has reportedly killed hundreds of civilians in its offensive against the dissidents, who are said to be mainly army deserters loyal to Joshua Nkomo, the opposition leader. About 40 whites have reportedly been killed by dissidents during the last year in Matabeleland. Jim Sinclair, president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, said he would seek meetings with government officials to take steps to increase the security of farmers.

### Tikhonov Visits Belgrade Today

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Yugoslav officials say they expect talks beginning here Monday with Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov of the Soviet Union to lead to closer ties with Moscow without Belgrade giving up any of its independence.

Mr. Tikhonov's visit will be the first by a high-level Soviet official to Yugoslavia — which is Communist but not aligned — since Yuri V. Andropov became the Soviet leader in November. A subject likely to come up, particularly in the light of Mr. Tikhonov's recent visit to Greece, is cooperation in the Balkans and initiatives to turn the region into a nuclear-free zone, officials said.

They said that differences over Afghanistan, Cambodia, Poland and other issues would remain, but that they expected the visit to strengthen ties.

Reporters were barred from the Mitterrand court yard as Mr. Mitterrand conferred with senior government figures, including Pierre Bérégovoy, minister for social affairs, Laurent Fabius, minister of the budget and Mr. Delors' chief of staff.

Mr. Mitterrand and his government have been critical of Mr. Delors' policies. They have also called for a review of the budget and the introduction of a value-added tax.

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## Weapons Aid To Salvador Rebels Cited

### U.S. Says Infiltration Is Greater Than Ever

By Bernard Weisbord  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The infiltration of weapons by air to guerrillas in El Salvador "is considerably above anything we've seen before," according to a senior State Department official.

The official also said Algeria had joined such countries as Cuba, Vietnam and Libya in sending weapons to the guerrillas.

The official, who spoke at a briefing Friday, said that officials in El Salvador were worried about the increase in air shipments of arms and that Salvadoran military authorities "don't have any radio to them every day." He said the Salvadorans would need modern fighter planes to intercept the aircraft from Nicaragua.

"But it would take, the official said, "two or three times the currently available military assistance" to buy even one modern jet fighter for El Salvador to undertake such missions.

He added that the administration's request for \$110 million in additional military aid was causing concern in Congress and that the Salvadoran court decision last week to delay a trial in the killing of four American churchwomen did not help.

Meanwhile, John R. Hughes, the State Department spokesman, declined a report in the New York Times on Friday that the administration was weighing cuts in the Salvadoran aid request.

"Absolutely not," Mr. Hughes responded when asked if the administration was planning an aid reduction. "Our request stands. We expect to persuade Congress on its merits. No one is thinking about reducing the requested level."

The Times quoted government officials as saying the administration was weighing proposals to cut portions of its aid request. One of the proposals, according to the officials, was that the administration would suggest a cutback in the aid request with further assistance to El Salvador conditional on the performance of the Salvadoran Army.

Officials both in the administration and in Congress said Friday that discussions were continuing on a possible compromise that could include a reduction in the proposed aid level.



The mother of Marianella Garcia Villas, the slain leader of the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador, wept at her daughter's coffin during the funeral in San Salvador.

## Rights Unit Denies Leader Was Rebel

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The colleagues of a Salvadoran human rights activist killed last week by government troops have denied the charge that she was fighting alongside guerrillas.

Marianella Garcia Villas, president of the Human Rights Com-

mission of El Salvador, was killed Feb. 14 by government troops near the town of Suchitoto, 20 miles (32 kilometers) northeast of the capital. The government later asserted that Miss Garcia Villas was a guerrilla known as "Commander Lucia."

Later last week, the commission denied the charge, saying that Miss

Garcia Villas had entered El Salvador from her home in Mexico to conduct an investigation of accusations that chemical weapons were being used by the government against civilians. At the time of her death, the commission said she was escorting a group of refugees from a battle area. She was buried Friday.

## After an Influx of Nicaraguans, Costa Ricans Fear New Fighting

By Marlise Simons  
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — About 600 Nicaraguans fled across the border into Costa Rica during five days last week, according to Costa Rica's justice minister.

"We do not know yet why they left," the minister, Carlos Jose Gutierrez, said Saturday in a telephone interview. "On Monday, a commission will go up to the area

to determine whether they can be considered refugees."

Mr. Gutierrez said Costa Rica's security council had met in emergency session Thursday to discuss how to deal with the refugee influx.

The council also discussed what position the government should take on the presence in Costa Rica of Eden Pastora, a former Sandinista leader who has been living there in exile and who has announced that he would begin military action against the Nicaraguan government in April.

Mr. Gutierrez said the government had been preparing an emergency plan for refugees, fearing an increase in their number after fighting between the Nicaraguan Sandinists and anti-government forces in the northern part of Nicaragua near the Honduran border.

That fighting has not been linked to Mr. Pastora's supporters. Until now, only about 10 people a week have been crossing the border from Nicaragua.

"We take this new movement as a red light that the problem might now start," Mr. Gutierrez said.

The minister added, however, that he had no reason to believe that the newest refugees were fleeing fresh outbreaks of fighting.

A boat with 50 people arrived earlier last week in Barra de Colonia, Costa Rica, the minister said. They had fled from Bluefields on the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua, where there has been no reported fighting.

"All we know," Mr. Gutierrez

said, is that the upsurge "coincides with the news that there has been heavy combat elsewhere in Nicaragua. We thought people might be reacting to those news reports."

In the meeting of the security council, the minister said, "the council agreed to issue a communiqué warning Pastora against any attempt to use Costa Rican territory to attack Nicaragua."

"Our intention," he added, "is to prevent endangering the safety of Costa Rica."

Officials in the office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Mexico City said they had been informed of the refugee influx. They believe that the refugees have been crossing the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border as individuals or families, indicating that they were not fleeing a sudden military action.

"None of them apparently came in large groups and did not come from one village or region," according to a UN refugee official. "And they crossed the border at many different points. They apparently are fleeing for political or economic reasons."

Mario Madrigal, the Costa Rican chief of migration said there are about 5,000 undocumented Nicaraguans in northern Costa Rica.

Costa Rica, faced with an economic crisis, is known to want to keep the refugees from settling around the capital, San José. In refugee camps, the Nicaraguans would get aid from international organizations.

## Greek Archbishop Accuses Vatican Of 'Wily Plan' Against Orthodoxy

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Archbishop Serafim of Athens, accusing the Vatican of attempting to undermine the Greek Orthodox Church, has threatened to break off relations with the Holy See.

"We intend to leave the Chileans

no place to hide," the attorney who represented the families, Michael E. Tigar, had said at the time of the murder.

He was appointed receiver to run the airline's U.S. operations until a \$1.5-million judgment and \$20,000 in interest are paid.

A spokesman for LAN-Chile in New York said that he had no comment on Judge Brittan's order.

The order came two and a half years after a U.S. District Court in Washington awarded \$4.9 million in damages to the survivors of Mr. Letelier and Mrs. Moffitt. In November 1980, Judge Joyce Hens Green said that the Chilean government should pay \$2.9 million of the damage award because agents of DINA, the Chilean secret police, had carried out the assassinations on the orders of the military junta and President Augusto Pinochet.

Judge Green's original judgment said the remaining \$2 million in damages should be paid by Juan

of continental Greece" was part of a "wily plan against orthodoxy."

"We are determined to resist, even to the point of severing links with the Roman Catholic Church," the statement said.

A spokesman for the papal nuncio in Athens said, "We have no comment on Archbishop Serafim's statement for the moment."

Eastern orthodoxy is the established religion in Greece, but the Roman Catholic minority numbers about 40,000.

## Russia and Libya Agree on Treaty Of Friendship, Attack U.S. Moves

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union and Libya have announced that they have agreed in principle to sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The announcement came in a joint communiqué Saturday after a visit by Abd al-Salem Jalloud, the second-ranking Libyan leader after Colonel Moammar Gadhafi.

The communiqué offered no details of the prospective treaty, but it attacked recent U.S. moves, suggesting that the pact might have been spurred by Libyan concern over tensions with the United States.

The communiqué alluded to an incident in mid-February when Chad and Sudan said Libya was massing troops with the intention of invading Chad, Sudan, or both.

The United States shifted the six-craft carrier *Nimitz* from waters off Lebanon to waters off Libya and sent four radar reconnaissance planes to Egypt. Colonel Qadhafi subsequently denied any intention of invading his neighbors.

The communiqué said that the

Soviet side affirmed its firm condemnation of the provocative actions against Libya and stated that the aim of such actions is to undermine the universally recognized principles of relations between sovereign states."

Western diplomats said the prospective treaty is likely to be of symbolic importance and to stop short of a Soviet military commitment in crises with the United States.

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Major Jalloud conferred in Moscow with Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov. Libya, which has an army of 55,000 men, has been supplied with Soviet weapons since the military toppled the Libyan monarchy in 1969.

The importance to the Soviet Union of such a formulation was demonstrated last year when Syrian troops equipped with Soviet arms were invaded by Israeli forces in Lebanon. Moscow reacted by

dispatching military advisers and fresh shipments of weapons, while avoiding direct involvement.

A Soviet-Libyan treaty was foreshadowed by Colonel Qadhafi after an air battle in August 1981 in which F-14 fighters from a U.S. carrier task force shot down two Soviet-made fighters of the Libyan Air Force over the Gulf of Sidra off Libya.

On that occasion, the Libyan leader said he would ally Libya with the Soviet bloc if the United States again challenged Libya's claims to sovereignty over the oil.

In a speech, he said, renewed U.S. "provocations" would force Libya to join "our enemy's enemy."

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## Ruckelshaus Is Said to Agree 'In Principle' to Head EPA

By Lou Cannon  
and Dale Russakoff  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — White House officials have asked William D. Ruckelshaus, the first administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to take the helm of the troubled agency again and he has agreed in principle, according to administration officials.

Mr. Ruckelshaus would lead a two-man team selected with an eye to restoring the credibility of the EPA and dealing with its severe internal management problems, according to a proposal made to him last week.

The No. 2 man whom the White House hopes to place at the EPA, officials said Friday night, is Walter C. Barber, who served as acting EPA administrator during the first months of the Reagan administration.

Mr. Ruckelshaus served as EPA administrator from 1970 to 1973. He quit his post as deputy attorney general in the administration of President Richard M. Nixon in October 1973, rather than fire Archibald Cox, the Watergate special prosecutor, in the incident known as the "Saturday Night Massacre."

Since 1975, Mr. Ruckelshaus has been an executive with Weyerhaeuser Co., a lumber firm based in Tacoma, Washington.

Mr. Barber, a longtime civil servant who headed the EPA's air-quality planning office during the administration of Presidents Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter, is a civil engineer for Jacobs Engineering Group in Albuquerque, New Mexico. He was interviewed by White House officials last week in Washington.

Officials emphasized that the nomination of Mr. Ruckelshaus is still tentative. One official said that Mr. Ruckelshaus wanted to be certain that "any problems would be worked out" before he took the job.

One of the problems being studied by the White House — and which is believed to concern Mr. Ruckelshaus also — is the possibility of opposition from conservative Republicans who may question his devotion to the Reagan program of scaling back the regulatory role of the EPA.

Officials also want to be certain that no conflicts of interest arise because of Mr. Ruckelshaus' position with Weyerhaeuser, a major lumbering firm that calls itself "the tree-growing company."

"Our intention," he added, "is to prevent endangering the safety of Costa Rica."

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"All we know," Mr. Gutierrez

manage the agency and end its confrontation with Congress and environmental groups.

"Ruckelshaus brings instant credibility," one official said Friday. "He has been the front-runner from the beginning."

Nonetheless, the White House continues to maintain a short list of alternate names in case a snag prevents Mr. Ruckelshaus from being chosen.

White House officials settled on the concept of an EPA team, led by a public figure and backed by an experienced agency manager, to resolve the agency's credibility and management problems simultaneously. The appointments would be aimed at indicating to the public that the environmental laws will be enforced and that the agency will be operated in a nonideological manner.



William D. Ruckelshaus

## Reagan Portrays Budget Proposal By Democrats as Hazard to Nation

By Juan Williams  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is continuing his speech, possibly on television, arguing that the military critically needs the buildup provided in his budget, aides said. In addition, there are plans to have him meet with reporters to emphasize his budget concerns.

White House aides said Friday that Mr. Reagan is convinced that, despite the increased Democratic majority in the House, he can defeat their budget for the third consecutive year because it is too "modest" to gain support from moderate Democrats.

On Saturday, the president indicated the outline of his lobbying effort against the Democratic proposal.

Association of Manufacturers, which already has announced opposition to the Democratic budget plan.

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In the Democratic response to Mr. Reagan's speech, and specifically the attack on the Democratic budget as a liberal document, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri said, "You don't have to be liberal to respond to clear human needs."

## Weinberger to Be Pressed For Flexibility on Missiles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VILAMOURA, Portugal — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger arrived Sunday for a strategy session with NATO allies, hoping to strengthen their resolve to develop new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

Mr. Weinberger served as EPA administrator from 1970 to 1973. He quit his post as deputy attorney general in the administration of President Richard Nixon in October 1973, rather than fire Archibald Cox, the Watergate special prosecutor, in the "Saturday Night Massacre."

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Mr. Weinberger served as EPA administrator from 1970 to 1973. He quit his post

# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Mystery in Lebanon

The mystery deepens over the friction between Israeli soldiers and American peacekeepers in Lebanon. Earlier incidents, and a consequent mutual resolve to put them to an end, have been followed by American allegations and Israeli denials, of new tensions. It is a dismaying sequence.

It is very difficult to believe that the Marine commandant, General Robert H. Barrow, was inventing the events of which he complained in a letter that the Pentagon recently made public. He said Israeli troops had put Marine and Army officers serving in Lebanon in "life-threatening situations ... timed, orchestrated and executed for obfuscate Israeli political purposes." Others have suggested that the Israelis wish to discredit American peacekeepers and, by extension, other foreign peacekeepers to strengthen the justification for leaving Israeli troops indefinitely on Lebanese soil to ensure Israeli border security. If this is so, it is completely objectionable.

It had seemed evident after the earlier incidents that Israelis and Americans alike wished

to end this unseemly trouble between allies. Certain new arrangements were made on the ground to diminish the possibility of further misunderstandings. The departure of Ariel Sharon as defense minister, and his replacement by Moshe Arens, who appeared eager to turn a page in Israeli defense dealings with the Pentagon, seemed helpful in this regard. But not long afterward, General Barrow now reports, the trouble began anew.

The United States seems not to have ascertained, as the other members of the multinational force in Lebanon have, to establish liaison offices at the field level of the military forces in Lebanon. The Israelis have their own dark suspicions as to why the Pentagon has not followed the pattern employed by the other countries. Would not liaison offices help? It is not clear just what changes in attitude or procedure need to be made, and by whom, to set matters straight. It is totally clear, however, that these frictions cannot be allowed to go on.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Boost for Midgetman

Even as President Ronald Reagan and Congress engage in sterile debate about a nuclear arms "freeze," you can hear the intellectual ice breaking in the minds of more serious strategists.

Henry A. Kissinger is the latest convert to the school of experts who think that technology has radically changed the arms control riddle. They therefore advocate a radical change in nuclear strategy and diplomacy — away from missiles that each carry several warheads to weapons that carry only one. The shorthand term is Midgetman, to replace the existing Minuteman and the contemplated MX missile. Mr. Kissinger calls it the only sane response to a "conceptual crisis."

Writing in *Time* magazine, the former secretary of state begs us to break the habits of thought that produced both the SALT agreements and Mr. Reagan's START proposals. The old assumptions, he warns, are leading to an intellectual dead end.

He concedes that the central fallacy of the old approach took root during the Nixon administration. It lay in trying to control the nuclear arms race by limiting the number of each side's launching vehicles — missiles, submarines and bombers — while permitting each launcher to carry any number of individually armed warheads.

The result threatens to make even Soviet-American "equality" unstable. For the greater the ratio of warheads to launchers, the greater the potential advantage to the side that strikes first. And perversely, the greater any further reduction in the numbers of launchers, the greater the advantage.

Picture each superpower "limited" (by the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty) to 5,000 warheads aboard 1,000 launchers. For a surprise attack, you could aim five warheads at every enemy launcher, surely enough to catch most of them before they can be fired.

Then imagine a tense military crisis, with each side worried that the other may shoot first to seize this advantage. Each would be tempted to shoot even sooner. The time for negotiation disappears. And confidence in the

certainty of retaliation — deterrence — fails.

Now imagine Soviet agreement to Mr. Reagan's proposals in the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks for deep cuts in weaponry, leaving each side with 2,500 warheads aboard 400 launchers. Paradoxically, the "reduction" would only increase instability. The side that fires first could now aim at least six warheads at each enemy launcher.

To live with such warhead-to-launcher imbalance is to live in peril. And with the riddle so defined, the answer is obvious: Reduce the ratio, ideally to one warhead per launcher. It is the answer to which Mr. Kissinger now lends his prestige.

One-warhead Midgetmen, dispersed and mobile, would be neither vulnerable to nor capable of surprise attack. With roughly equal numbers of warheads on each side, they are a very poor bet to disarm an enemy in a single blow; they simply cannot be depended on to strike hundreds of movable targets with enough force to wipe out a whole retaliatory system. Mr. Kissinger thinks 500 such land missiles for each side might do. Absent agreement, he would build one American Midgetman to match every Soviet warhead.

How to get from here to there is a separate question. Mr. Kissinger would delay the MX and cancel it altogether if the Russians too, are persuaded to shift to one-warhead weapons. And if they thus reduce their preponderance in land-based missiles, he would in return scale down the United States' preponderance in submarine-based missiles.

The essential first step, however, is recognizing the riddle. The Russians have been even slower than Americans to face up to it. But the chief of their general staff, Marshal Ogarkov, conceded last week that the "survivability" of his land-based missiles was worrying him.

As Mr. Kissinger says, it should be the main worry. Merely making missiles more destructive can no longer alter the balance of power. But new technologies are creating new vulnerabilities that do affect the balance of terror. Those technologies must be controlled.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Shultz Keeps Listening

George Shultz, the American secretary of state, is doing a lot of listening to anyone willing to talk about the Middle East. That in itself is not a bad sign. Policies have been known to emerge from such a comprehensive input of data. But the listening process has been going on for a very long time — since the beginning of September, in fact, when Mr. Reagan announced his scheme for a Middle East settlement.

This bold gesture has so far yielded no results and the prospect that it will not now do so has begun to add seriously to the tensions of the region, with the possibility that the potential Israeli-Syrian conflict may begin at any time. Syria is looking for, and may well have found, staunch backing from the Andropov Russians than from the Brezhnev Russians last year.

—The *Guardian* (London).

### The EPA After Burford

The resignation of Anne Burford as head of the Environmental Protection Agency does not alter the need for Congress to press its investigations of the EPA. At the same time, it gives Congress a chance to change the focus of attention from controversial personalities within the agency to the more important issue of the EPA's enforcement policies.

### FROM OUR MARCH 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: Shanghai Opium Debate

SHANGHAI — Foreign ratepayers in Shanghai have approved the resolution of the municipal council to reduce by 25 percent the number of licenses issued to opium dens, with a view to their extinction within two years. They refused to listen to the petitions of 52 Chinese guilds asking for the immediate prohibition of the dens. It leaked out in the course of the ratepayers' meeting that the council had suppressed information concerning the petitions. The council, in defense of its action, called attention to the large vested interests affected. The council was undoubtedly influenced by the revenue paid by the opium dens, beside the large profit from the opium trade.

#### 1933: Cermak's Killer Executed

RAIFORD, Florida — Joseph Zangara, the man who fired six shots at Franklin D. Roosevelt in Bay Front Park, Miami, on Feb. 15, wounding Chicago Mayor Anton J. Cermak fatally, and five other persons less seriously, was electrocuted in the state prison here yesterday morning, 33 days after the shooting. Zangara, defiant to the last, shouted "Lousy capitalists!" as he was led into the death chamber. The condemned man spurned all offers of religious solace, but the chaplain remained and finally Zangara listened attentively to the reading of the 14th chapter of the gospel of St. John. No one claimed the body, and it was buried in the prison cemetery.

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## After Shamir's Visit, Pessimism

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's Middle East policy has arrived at the moment of truth. Officials know that after the anticlimactic outcome of an event in which they had invested much time and hope: the visit to Washington by Israel's foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz spent 12 hours talking with Mr. Shamir. President Ronald Reagan met with him and said afterward that it was a good talk. That comment reflected the impression of all who met Mr. Shamir that Israel's government had decided to move toward the American position on Lebanon. He took home with him U.S. ideas on assuring security in southern Lebanon without a fixed Israeli troop presence, and agreement seemed to be around the corner. There were optimistic noises in Washington.

But when Mr. Shamir got back to Jerusalem, the first signal was read. He said that King Hussein indicated there was little chance he would join any peace talks with Israel unless the United States increased its pressure on the Begin government.

In these circumstances, the view is, Mr. Begin must be asking himself: "Why do I want to move on Lebanon and make it easier for Hussein?" For if the king did grasp the nettle and say he was ready to talk, political life would certainly

be more complicated for Mr. Begin. He would be resisting negotiation on an American plan when, for once, there was a willing Arab partner.

None of this suggests that the

beginning of a West Bank linked in a confederation with Jordan.

Since Mr. Reagan made his proposal last September, the United States has been waiting and hoping for King Hussein of Jordan to come forward and say he is ready to negotiate on it. But he has looked for signs that he will not be putting himself out on a limb — a sign, perhaps, that Mr. Reagan and his government are really committed and can produce results.

Lebanon has become the test of U.S. capability. The Reagan people privately assured King Hussein last fall that they would be doing enough skirmishing for the American presidential election will begin. And then no president would push an Israeli government.

Indeed, some Israelis have made the point to Americans in even more candid terms.

As soon as Mr. Reagan is ready to give up on the West Bank, they say, he will find Mr. Begin is forthcoming on Lebanon.

The question now is what the administration will do. It has pretty

much let the Reagan initiative hang in the air since announcing it. Will it now make a fight, or just silently give up?

If the administration is serious, the best way to show it is for Secretary Shultz to make an extended trip to the Middle East. He has been reluctant to become personally involved, knowing the risk of failure. But there is no real alternative. Only Mr. Shultz can speak to leaders in the region with the authority to be convincing.

To King Hussein, Mr. Shultz can reaffirm that the Reagan administration has a political commitment. To Mr. Begin, he can make clear that the United States wants to see movement on Lebanon and the West Bank — and that failure would exact a long-term price in Israeli-American relations.

Mr. Begin believes that if Israel goes on settling the West Bank for a few more years, the territory will be effectively annexed — and the United States will have to accept the fait accompli. But the result of that process would be to make Israel a state on the South African model, depending on force to keep a large indigenous population without basic rights. Would Americans really see that as in their interest, or Israel's?

In the current issue of the quarterly Foreign Policy, Larry L. Fabian makes a convincing argument to the contrary. "No American president," he concludes, "however sympathetic to Israel, can offer it immunity in the United States from the consequences of West Bank policies that are not consonant with a central requirement of the American-Israeli compact. That these two countries be allies in the search for peace. Absent this, the moorings of the special relationship can only loosen, gradually perhaps, but inexorably."

—The New York Times.

## How Much Economic Reform Under Andropov?

By Marshall I. Goldman

It is hard to see how that can be done with central planning. The present system, which worked so well in the past, was designed to produce more — not better or newer.

Already, Mr. Andropov has begun to clean up his administrative house. In the few months he has been in power, several ministers and other senior officials have been fired for dishonesty or ineptitude. In some cases — such as the ministers of railroads and the domestic trade — they were targets not only because of incompetence but also because their ministries dealt directly with the public, and thus made nice scapegoats.

Even though he is spared the worry of being re-elected in 1984, Mr. Andropov, like Mr. Reagan, has to deal with serious economic problems — not to mention the Reagan administration's apparent intention to exacerbate them in the service of American foreign policy. Economic growth has faltered in the Soviet Union, just as it has in recent years in the United States. In 1982, Soviet production of such items as steel, cement, cars, buses, trucks and refrigerators was less than in 1981, and production of coal, steel, paper, cement, automobiles, wheat and machine tools was less than in 1978.

While the Russians still have no overt unemployment, the fall in production that began during the last four years of Leonid I. Brezhnev's life was unprecedented for the Soviet Union in peacetime. The expectation that Mr. Andropov will have to do something to increase the production of consumer goods, as well as to provide better-quality products.

This has been partly explained by Western diplomats as being a reflection of the extremely poor results in the year-earlier period. And the February 1983 growth rates, recently announced, slowed from the preceding month.

Nonetheless, with workers and ministers running scared, there may be a real trend toward improvement, at least in the next year or two. But is tighter discipline likely to solve the structural problems of the Soviet economy? Is increasing steel production going to be enough? Ultimately, Mr. Andropov will have to do something to increase the production of consumer goods, as well as to provide better-quality products.

But as the present situation may be, an overhaul of the system may be worse. And, now that he has

## Pretoria May Underrate Its Neighbors' Resolve

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — South Africa is in

one of its moments of tension and turbulence. Prime Minister P.W. Botha is fighting for his political life against white rightists as he attempts to improve South Africa's apartheid system by bringing nowtives into the national government. His government may well be brought down in the upcoming by-election.

Can South Africa be made to realize it only has a handful of years to adjust to reality? Or does it persuade itself that it is dealing with a black Africa to the north that is disorganized and inept and poses no substantial threat?

Will the so-called front-line states

— Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola, Zambia and Tanzania — have the political cohesion and the facility for organization to sustain the anti-South African guerrillas to the point of victory? Given their style and method of working together, it may be easy for the South Africans to doubt the determination of those states.

The leaders of the front-line states

work in a rather unstructured way. President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania is chairman, by informal consensus. Any of the leaders can call a summit. There is no agenda at any meeting. No formal record is made. No votes are taken and issues are decided by the leaders of the meeting. Disagreements are allowed to stand.

Despite this looseness, the lack of formal structures has given them a flexibility that has proved on balance workable. They have operated as a powerful force. None of the Western countries considers a major diplomatic move in South Africa without taking their counsel. The Soviet Union, although tapped by some of the front-line states for war supplies, is kept at a careful distance.

When the front-line states decided to go along with the British in an effort to strike a deal with the Patriotic Front to end the Rhodesian war by a constitutional settlement, the black presidents made sure that the Soviet Union and Cuba were not involved. Yet only a year before, in June 1975, the presidents had seriously considered a Cuban plan to declare a "free Zimbabwe" under Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe in northeastern Rhodesia. The war would then have been intensified with expanded Soviet and Cuban arms, and perhaps Cuban personnel.

Mr. Jester concludes that the front-line states are going to be more of a brake on the South African liberation movements than they have been on other guerrilla movements. They may give them offices, even bases, but they are not the sort of taking on South Africa. And their ad hoc structure is not terribly suitable for such a conflict.

To take on South Africa, which is what strong support for the liberation movements would mean, would require joint exercises, joint training and combined command of the front-line armies.

African guerrilla leaders, while having received enormous military and financial support, have also found their room for maneuver limited by the front-line states. Nowhere was this more evident than during the Rhodesian peace negotiations presided over by Lord Carrington. The Patriotic Front wanted to fight on to a military victory. The front-line states wanted to give the British one more chance to engineer a peaceful transfer of power. The front-line states continuously leaned on Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, insisting at critical junctures that they bow to the critical interests of the South African view.

There is also an increasing consciousness about economic viability. Allied with this is a growing preoccupation with social and economic problems.

Rhodesia demanded an immediate effort of will by the front-line states. Namibia, also known as South-West Africa, is draining what is left of their energies. The front-line presidents are not ready to take on South Africa this side of five or ten years.

Whether the South African leaders will interpret this as weakness, and continue to move with excruciating slowness toward racial reform, remains to be seen. It would be a mistake. The historical record suggests that the front-line states, though cautious and careful, are determined.

—International Herald Tribune.

## Letter: Tepees Burning In the Paris Art World

From Joe Downing in Paris

FOR years the New York art people have been setting fire to our Paris

## LETTERS

## Andropov's Faces

Regarding "Bold Beginnings by Andropov" (IHT, Feb. 21): When General Secy. of the KGB stopped off a Soviet plane in London in the 1950s, the British press aptly called him "an odious dog." The American papers were hardly more complimentary.

By contrast, the supreme boos of all the "odious things" Yuri V. Andropov, received a very different reception in the article by Mr. Dodes. Mr. Andropov's photo looked like a model of a public relations job he radiated respectability, cleanliness, reasonableness, and an intellectual air. The article referred to Mr. Andropov as the "chairman" of the KGB for 15



years, mentioned his "personal qualities" talked of his "personal constituents" (whatever that meant), and praised his "refreshing straightforwardness."

Finally, we were assured that "they" (Mr. Andropov and his clique) "are serious men with serious purposes." Have Mr. Andropov and his KGB changed so much in the last 15 years? No more assassinations? No more gulags, "psychotic" wards, tortures or beatings? One wonders.

THOMAS KLINE  
New York.

## Thanks, No Tanks

Regarding "Defense: Lifetime Concern for All Men" (IHT Special Report on Switzerland, March 1):

Given the developments in artillery, such as long-distance "smart" shells, and in infantry anti-tank firepower, the military planners who argue that Switzerland needs to upgrade its armored mobility, presumably by the purchase of American XM-1s or German Leopard-2s, are either tank salesmen or strategists who are just getting around to preparing for World War II.

Any small nation that now pours money into armored forces is simply buying very sophisticated press-cookers in which, in the event of a full-scale conventional battle, its young men will die.

The answer for a sophisticated small country like Switzerland should be to invest an equivalent amount of money in the development and/or purchase of the most modern and effective "anti-killer" technology.

PAUL M. MCNEILL.  
Fribourg, Switzerland.

## A Con Game

Regarding "Soviet Union Warns Chancellor Over Missiles" (IHT, March 8):

The Soviet missiles are meant to counter corresponding British and French missiles pointed at the Soviet Union. Not wishing to be militarily inferior to France and Britain, but forbidden to have a nuclear arsenal of its own, West Germany is seeking to have America build its nuclear defense for it. If it does, the Russians will just have to build more missiles to counter it. It is that simple.

But no one talks in these terms. The "zero option" is ridiculous. Russia cannot be expected to dismantle its intermediate range missiles until France and Britain dismantle theirs. But France and Britain are not even talking. What is the meaning of this international con game? Does anyone really want disarmament?

CHARLES ANDERSON.  
Brussels.

## "Eggs, a Pain"

Regarding "Words of Weariness" (IHT, Jan. 24):

A propos William Safire's piece on regional variations in American English, I am reminded of a short visit I made to Lake Tahoe, Nevada, some years ago. Accompanied by an American friend, I ordered in a fast-food shop, in, I suppose a very "British" accent, "a couple of scrambled eggs without toast." The young waitress was dumbfounded, evidently trying to guess what foreign language I was speaking. My American friend simply said: "Eggs, a pair, wren 'em. Hold the toast."

She got the message!

B. BUCKLE.  
Palmas les Flots, France.

## A Brief Reprieve

Canada's decision to stop the clubbing of baby seals, originally heralded as a breakthrough for animal protection advocates, is not as encouraging as one might be led to believe. The newborn seals will be spared, but only for a few weeks. As soon as the seals shed their white coats, at about four weeks of age (at which stage they are called "beaters"), they will become the targets of seal hunters with guns.

While the swifter seals will be shot at, many of the less mobile ones will most likely be clubbed. At that point the young seals are able to swim, and consequently, much more difficult to take. Whereas clubbing seals is essentially displeasing, shooting them has proven far more inhumane.

## Panel Seeks Papers From White House

## "Lack of Cooperation" Is Charged on Rights

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

## One Man's Dream

Regarding "If Europe Wants a Moral Defense" and "White Bread Answers to a No-Bread Crisis" (IHT, Feb. 17):

After reading William Pfaff's report of his "moral" leap onto the no-first-use bandwagon, and then George Will's calumnious account of Jack Lang's conference and all things French, as well as Mailer, Sontag and Galbraith — I had to take to bed. Their one-two punch upset my lunch, which I admit, had been quiche.

I dreamed, William, of a tidy Europe where all the nasty nukes were safely tucked away with the "obsolete" phosgene and nerve gas supplies so that all the generals could return to the important things in life. Like fire and maneuver, terrain and tactics. Clausewitz and counterattack. The 70 years between 1914 and 1984 disappeared, except for all our new "conventional" toys, like cluster bombs, Exocets, Dragonfire and non-nuclear precision-guided missiles.

I woke up when target practice began. I rolled over.

I dreamed, George, that you had more tact and wit. I know it's hard for you, and the Francophobe crowd, but you can't go around saying the French minister of culture is "anti-American" just because of some hot remarks in Mexico. Maybe Mr. Lang had eaten too many jalapeños at the time. After all, many of the delegates at the Paris conference were American. Are you envious because you weren't invited? I wasn't, either. Nor was Spy Agnew.

I saw only one flaw with the conference: the omission of Merle Haggard and Clint Eastwood, despite Sontag's remark: Those two rear a lot more folk than "intellectuals" and newspaper pundits.

And they have a hell of a lot more poise than Bruno George Will.

JOHN M. McDougall.  
Paris.

## In a Corner

Regarding "South Africa: The Comparison With Israel Is Unfortunate" (IHT, Feb. 1):

I found Flora Lewis's article to be thought-provoking and, in parts, a good clarification of the dangers of superficially linking the South African situation with the Israel.

While I would agree that there are differences, I do take issue with her statement that "Israel's problem is its array of external enemies" — and that South Africa's "problem is its internal structure." What has been avoided here is the cause of Israel's "array of external enemies": the determination of half the population to take the land away from the other half. The internal structure of the Israeli state is, in fact, as repugnant as South Africa's.

Scratch the surface of Israeli society and we find calculated and methodical discrimination and harassment of the Palestinians. The same game is being played (although more subtly): no rights to the land for the native inhabitants, separate towns, a lack of professional and educational opportunities, and so on. Israel's problem is caused by its inability to recognize the Palestinians as a people, not a love of war on the part of its neighbors.

What is truly revealing about South Africa's claims to similarity with Israel is that a man who has painted himself into a corner would attempt to justify a corner of his self-created predicament by the actions of another man who also painted first and thought later.

TIMOTHY COATES.  
Khamis Mishtay, Saudi Arabia.

## Psychic Disturbance

Phyllis Theroux was a bad choice as reviewer for Ruth Montgomery's new book — and later embarrassment — "Threshold to Tomorrow" (IHT, March 4). To state that Mrs. Montgomery is "probably" America's leading authority on psychic phenomena demonstrates Mrs. Theroux's ignorance on this subject.

Mrs. Montgomery is essentially a reporter, and reporters — even when maintaining their objectivity — are seldom authorities on anything. Whatever objectivity Mrs. Montgomery may once have had, she has long since lost it.

LAWRENCE W. ALTHOUSE.  
Dallas.

## Bane's Mistake

Regarding "The Father of Social Security" (IHT, Jan. 25):

Concerning the late Frank Bane and the tortuous finances of the system, in most countries Social Security payments or their equivalents are fully taxable. However, since the basic idea seems to be to help the "needy" to a less worrisome old age, why not introduce a change that does just that but cuts out excesses. Social Security payments should remain tax-free for those declaring an adjusted income of less than \$30,000, and taxes on the payments could rise to 100 percent for those with incomes over \$100,000.

Most people who benefit from the "mistake" of Frank Bane in failing to foresee that American life expectancy would grow by 15 years over the last half century will gladly pay the small price I suggest.

C. FRED C. MEUSER.  
St. Moritz, Switzerland.

## Catherine Marshall, 68, Writer, Dies in Florida

New York Times Service

## ■ Other deaths:

Sergei Postovalov, 76, deputy chairman of the control committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, in Moscow. Tass made the announcement Saturday.

Robert Fiske Bradford, 80, Re-

ctor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Cambridge. He had been living on his family's farm in Lincoln, Virginia.

Born in Johnson City, Tennessee, Mrs. LeSourd first came to national prominence as the widow of the Rev. Peter Marshall, the Scotch-born Presbyterian minister who served as chaplain to the U.S. Senate from 1947 to 1949.

The informal sincerity of Mr. Marshall's prayers and sermons had made him one of the nation's most familiar preachers. He died of a heart attack in 1949 at the age of 46, at the peak of his popularity.

Mrs. LeSourd, who had long kept diaries and notebooks in the hopes of being a writer, published "Mr. Jones, Meet the Master," a volume of her late husband's sermons, and the book immediately became a best seller. Her biography of Mr. Marshall, "A Man Called Peter," was also a best seller in 1951 and became a successful motion picture in 1955.

In 1959, she married Leonard Earle LeSourd, the executive editor of *Guideposts*. She and her husband formed Chosen Books, a publishing company that handled her work and that of other authors of inspirational works.

Adrian S. Fisher

NEW YORK (NYT) — Adrian S. Fisher, 69, a leading arms control negotiator and former dean of the Georgetown University Law Center, died of cancer Friday at his home in Washington.

Mr. Fisher was the first deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and a leading American negotiator of the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty, which banned nuclear testing in the atmosphere, in outer space and underwater.

In 1977, Mr. Fisher was given the rank of ambassador by President Jimmy Carter and was appointed a member of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. In the job, he directed the American delegation to the Geneva conference on disarmament, which was organized to control chemical weapons and produce a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Haldan K. Hartline

NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. Haldan K. Hartline, 79, a co-winner of the 1967 Nobel Prize in physiology for advancing knowledge of vision, died of a heart attack Thursday in Maryland. He lived in Hyattsville, Maryland.

Dr. Hartline, a professor of biophysics at Rockefeller University from 1953 until he retired in 1974, shared the 1967 Nobel award for physiology or medicine with Drs. George Wald of Harvard University and Ragnar Granit of the Royal Caroline Institute of Medicine and Surgery in Stockholm.

## Montana Uses Strength as Theme While Miyake Plays Tender Tune

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — Claude Montana and Issey Miyake shared honors this weekend at the ready-to-wear collections for fall and winter. Both were wildly applauded and totally different. Montana dealt with Amazons, Miyake offered the Volcano look.

In a beautiful and intimidating fashion spectacle, Montana made it obvious that he designs for a woman who calls the shots. She is a star, in huge coats of white fox or champagne mink, or a fearless aviator, garbed in leather from helmeted top to booted toe. Or Diana the Huntress, in khaki, leather-trimmed gabardine.

Even lingerie, black chiffon dripping with black feathers and a first for Montana, was aimed at women

## PARIS FASHIONS

who play on their own terms. Last one did not get the message, the background song — starting with a swooning "Deshabillez-moi," and ending with a curt "Deshabilitez-vous" — filled you in.

Montana made his first impact on the fashion world with leather and a memorable, strong-shouldered blouson. This has marked him for life and explains his love affair with superwomen, all of them female James Bonds. His look has never been for shy violet and this collection is another rendition of the same tune.

The leather aviator suits and coats were the best in Paris and established the strong look — a huge, V-shape — which he then translated into both fabrics and furs. The narrowing of the V put the emphasis on hips, which have been prominent in all Paris collections. Here they were often cinched with shaggy panther sashes, complete with big fangs.

Montana's blousons have now been elongated into a long coat, its bloused back gathered by a low, double belt. High turtleneck collars often double up as hoods. Skirts are long. Heads are small. Hardware made this look even stronger, from propellers used as tie pins to solid brass epaulettes. His other coats had immense lapels and full, swirling backs held together by leather double belts.

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Shearing sheepskin with the wool on the inside that usually comes in beige or brown, was dyed in unusual colors, such as deep blue and wine red. Montana's series of décolleté, sensuous leather dresses also were in unusual colors.

The ending, with model wearing fencer's masks of pale hills sprinkled with paillettes and topped by egret feathers with rounded coats of pastel satins, had echoes of the Ballets Russes.

Montana fans keep wondering how this modest-looking man, who goes around in beat-up jeans and blousons and who functions from modest workrooms (across the street from a sex shop and a surplus store) can keep putting out such extravagant and exquisitely made clothes. Part of his success is due to farming out his collection to top professionals. Ideal Cuir does his leather. Wool and knits are pro-

nature, Miyake called his look Volcano, because a lot of his fabrics look like molten lava. Not sexy in the conventional Western sense, Miyake borrowed from the jungle for rock bottom sensuality that resulted in bird-like outfits — nets covered with feathers and held together with corsets of metallic coils.

His fabric research is unique in the trade. Miyake works with a Japanese artisan, Arai, who lives outside Tokyo. Arai produced 40 different fabrics for this collection, including a new woven pattern on wool that looks like a print and is achieved with the use of a computer.

Seeing clothes as a language, a common bond between human beings, Miyake has a gentle as well as terribly refined way of approaching the human body. "My clothes are a state of mind," he says. "I hope people are happy wearing them."

## Drought in India's Southern States, Affecting 260 Million, Is Worsening

United Press International

NEW DELHI — A drought affecting more than 260 million people has reached "heartrending proportions" in some areas of southern India, according to the Times of India.

Water supplies in coastal Ma-

dras, capital of the state of Tamil Nadu, have dipped so low that people must wait in long lines for alternate-day water rations, the newspaper said.

Inadequate monsoon rains for the last three years have shrunk the southeastern states' water supply so severely that "a drought of great magnitude is gathering force," the newspaper said.

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Juanita Caspary in Paris.

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
International Trade Development	Attractive	Major division of a Fortune 50 company.	New York	Tech. deg. (ideally supported by an MBA); 4-5 yrs. exp. in int'l negotiations; docents, skills in int'l negotiations.	Box 378, c/o Rand, Stan & Evans, Inc., 49 East 53rd St., New York, N.Y. 10022.	Wall Street Journal 6-3-83
Director of Int'l Regulatory Affairs	Competitive	Int'l Group of Pharmaceutical Industry leader.		Min. 2 yrs. int'l exp., prof. prod. sheet; deg. in chemistry, biology or pharmacology. Eng. + Span.	Todd McEvoy, Sterling Drug Inc., 99 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.	Wall Street Journal 6-3-83
GROUP FINANCIAL DIRECTOR	\$50,000 +	Int'l Trading	London	Extensive top mgmt. exp. of int'l finance, taxation & strategic planning.	David T. Young, Salter & Peleg Management Consultants, 55 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BB.	Wall Street Journal 6-3-83
Controller & Administration Manager		French subsidiary of large American Corp.	Southern France	Recognized business or acc'tg. qual. & deg.; docents, solid exp.; Fr. Eng.	Ref. 1584, Pierre Léonard S.A., B.P. 228, 75063 Paris Cedex 02.	



MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1983

## JAPAN

A SPECIAL REPORT

### Nakasone's Style: Sensitive Issues Attacked Directly

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will probably go down in history as both a hero and a villain.

Some will remember him as a decisive statesman whose policies gave Japan greater security and stature in the world; others will remember him as a reckless leader who led Japan to the brink of disaster.

From the way Mr. Nakasone has been acting and talking since he took office last November, and the general reaction to his behavior, there seems little room for anything in between in how Japanese will ultimately assess their 16th postwar prime minister.

Where caution has traditionally been a keynote of political action, Mr.

Nakasone has not been afraid to plunge head-on even into the most sensitive issues. Where evasion underlies the art of political debate, the prime minister has not hesitated to speak his mind.

Since taking office he has stirred controversy by expressing himself in favor of revising the constitution, approving the sale of Japanese military-related technology to the United States, saying he will allow the United States to blockade the Japanese straits if Japan faces an imminent attack and describing the U.S.-Japanese security treaty as "an alliance," a term that to many Japanese has repugnant military overtones.

Such statements have on the one hand won him praise as a leader willing to face up to the greater responsibility Japan has acquired as a result of its economic power. On the other, they have invited accusations of reviving Japanese militarism, aggravating tensions and reducing Japan to a tool of U.S. global strategy.

The problem with Mr. Nakasone — if it can be called a problem — is that he is by nature a forceful, outspoken leader in a consensus society where individualism and blunt talk are liabilities, not assets.

Millions of Japanese have been kept glued to their television sets during televised Diet sessions where the prime minister has joined his listeners with his frankness.

But Mr. Nakasone, 64, has always been this way. It has been both his strength and weakness, his preference for speaking in blacks and whites instead of in the broad shades of gray in between.

It is little wonder he was labeled maverick from the time he left government service to run for a seat in the Lower House in the first postwar general election in 1947.

At 28, he became the youngest member of the Diet. He is now serving his 13th consecutive term.

In his biography, Mr. Nakasone recalls his campaign debate with the communist candidate in his Gunma Prefecture constituency north of Tokyo. "The communists came with their red flags held high," he said. "I went bearing the Japanese flag, the display of which the Occupation authorities had prohibited."

The act labeled him a rightist, but in his own mind, as he campaigned on an old bicycle, he was a nationalist seeking to instill a feeling of national pride, which, he was convinced, was an essential ingredient in the enormous task of national reconstruction ahead.

Throughout the more than 180 hearings by a Tokyo District Court, culminating in the prosecution's summation in January, Mr. Nakasone has consistently denied accepting the money.

Prosecution witnesses have testified how the money was delivered, in cash in three shipments, one of which they said, was transferred from one car to another in a cardboard box on a quiet street behind the British Embassy.

Mr. Nakasone's chauffeur, who made a practice of logging his assignments, committed suicide.

Mr. Nakasone's private secretary steadfastly defended his employer in court, only to have his young wife upset her story by telling the court how her husband had confided to her of his torment in covering up for his master.

When the prosecution produced a witness it said had attended a meeting in Tokyo to discuss the money transfer, the defense responded with a photograph purporting to show him in Hidaka, northern Japan at the time, only to have the prosecution point out that the hour on the clock in the picture did not match the period he was supposed to have been there.

The drama with its star-studded cast has gripped the nation much in the way Watergate monopolized America's attention.

In demanding a five-year prison term and a 500-million-yen fine, the prosecution has called for the heaviest penalty possible under the law. The defense is scheduled to give its summation in May, to be followed by the court's verdict around October.

For the Liberal-Democrats, the scandal's repercussions extend beyond the fate of a single individual to the very roots of the political system under which the conservatives have governed Japan since 1945.

The issue is ethical — how a man so heavily implicated in scandal is able to remain so influential in politics. Indeed, Mr. Nakasone heads the largest faction of the LDP today, a faction whose membership has ac-

(Continued on Page 145)

(Continued on Page 95)



Patrick Zachmann/BUSH-PARIS

A golf-putting range does heavy night business against the crowded Tokyo skyline.

### Debate Grows on Erosion of Traditional Values

Divorce and Juvenile Crime Rates Soar as Perceptions of Society Change

By Robert Y. Horiguchi

TOKYO — As divorce and juvenile delinquency rates soar, speculation is growing in Japan as to whether new perceptions of individual liberty, sexual roles and material well-being are causing an erosion of traditional values, most of them based on Confucian ethics.

The debate is being fueled by an abundance of statistical studies and opinion polls that are being carried out by official and private organizations that dissect and analyze various facets of the current transition of Japanese society.

The results of these frequent soundings made, among others, by the prime minister's

office, various government agencies, the semi-official Japan Broadcasting Corporation, newspapers, insurance companies and specialized foundations are confusing and, even, sometimes conflicting.

Thus, the emerging picture remains blurred and the eventual economic and social consequences of changes that are taking place are hard to fathom or to determine whether they represent a passing phase or a lasting trend.

Divorces last year exceeded 165,000, the highest figure since statistics on broken marriages began to be established in 1900 and double what it was 15 years ago. This brought the divorce rate to 1.4 for every 1,000 married couples — slightly above the

ratio in France (1.39) but far below the 5.1 rate in the United States.

The distinctive feature of this surge in divorces was the number of couples that had decided to part after having been married for more than 10 years and the relatively mature age of those ending their marriages.

Thirty-eight percent of the dissolved marriages had been in effect for more than a decade, while 30.9 percent of the husbands and 22.2 percent of the wives who parted were over 40 years of age, the Ministry of Health and Welfare reported.

This revelation attracted widespread attention in that it indicated that the long-standing

(Continued on Page 95)

### Imminent U.S.-Japan Crisis on Trade Is Averted But Resolution of Differences Will Take Time

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — The initial moves in the office of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and several other developments of 1983 seem to have eased the growing tension and averted a crisis in the making between the United States and Japan.

It is far too much to say that the troubles are over and too early to say that the positive trends will hold up, in the opinion of Reagan administration policymakers. But the officials are exuding for the first time in many months due to a lowering of tensions, especially since Mr. Nakasone's trip to Washington Jan. 17-20.

Almost every week during 1982 new complaints of "unfairness" in Japanese trade and defense policy were heard on Capitol Hill and other U.S. political and public forums. As unemployment rose in the United States, so did the fears and the frustrations.

On the basis of special public opinion polls of April 1982, William Watts of Potomac Associates reported last July "modest but

nonetheless disturbing erosion" in the generally favorable attitudes of Americans toward Japan. Mr. Watts is a long-time observer and recognized expert in this field.

The "increasingly strident" allegations about "fairness" and "unfairness" open the doors to "misunderstanding, rancor and worse," according to Mr. Watts. He found this to be particularly dangerous at a time when Japan has risen to a much more prominent place than in recent years in the American national consciousness, something that Mr. Watts said is "a shift of fundamental importance."

Mr. Nakasone himself declared on the last day of his Washington trip, following completion of his talks with President Reagan, cabinet officers and members of Congress: "The Japan-U.S. relationship is at a time of trial. Even among those people who believe that Japan-U.S. relations stand on a firm foundation, there is concern about the present state of the relationship."

Mr. Nakasone's rapid-fire accusations in foreign policy, his air of

decisiveness and his willingness to join issues in discussions with administration, congressional and press questioners here made a major impact on the American scene.

"This seems to be a guy we can work with," said a senior State Department official midway through Mr. Nakasone's Washington meetings. The arrival of a more vivid Japanese prime minister was particularly welcome here after a succession of faceless leaders, including Mr. Nakasone's predecessor, Zenko Suzuki, whose style as well as policies were frustrating to American officials.

The high expectations raised by Mr. Nakasone himself declared on the last day of his Washington trip, following completion of his talks with President Reagan, cabinet officers and members of Congress: "The Japan-U.S. relationship is at a time of trial. Even among those people who believe that Japan-U.S. relations stand on a firm foundation, there is concern about the present state of the relationship."

As reports from Tokyo indicated that Mr. Nakasone's boldness, especially in the military area, has plunged him into trouble at home.

Washington officials were quick to point out that much is riding on the fulfillment of the expectations he has raised. If the hopes are dashed, the dangers to the relationship could intensify, even at a faster pace.

In a recent interview with the Christian Science Monitor, U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield said Mr. Nakasone "took a big risk" in deciding quickly on steps to liberalize Japan's markets and strengthen its defenses, and he warned that these actions may have raised unrealistic expectations among Americans about how fast Nakasone may be able to move in the future.

Mr. Mansfield, on the basis of this analysis, forecast that 1983, same time as Mr. Nakasone's Washington trip, the U.S. economic partners began to turn up clearly after sagging or declining for months, a development that also reduced some of the pressures.

It is unusual for any single individual to play such a vital role in U.S. relations with group-oriented, consensus-minded Japan. But it is clear from Washington's attitudes that the central question at the

(Continued on Following Page)

### EC Accord: 'Only One Step in a Long Road'

By Craig Anderson

BRUSSELS — For the first time the Japanese have realized that discussions with the community as a whole are not just a courtesy exercise. The way is now open for more intensive cooperation with Japan in the interests of both sides.

Thus, Etienne Davignon and Wilhelm Haferkamp, the EC commissioners in charge of industry and external relations, heralded the first ever trade agreement between Japan and the European Community.

Under pressure to hold back exports of products like video cassette recorders, color television sets and other so-called "sensitive items," Japan agreed to a range of quantitative limits and controls.

The accord, subsequently endorsed by foreign ministers from the 10 EC governments, will, of course, restrict rather than expand trade between Europe and Japan in the short term at least. But as confident declarations proclaiming a new era in EC-Japanese relations continue to fly in the capitals of Europe, the mention of the word "protectionism" is frowned upon by the majority of EC governments.

This thinking underlies the prime

level. It has largely depended on the attitudes of various member states.

Mr. Asomura draws the distinction between the recent Japanese deal and last year's EC deal with the United States when the commission was able, eventually, to conclude an export restraint deal with the Americans. "The steel industry was already part of the commission's competence so it was able to negotiate freely." Up until this year, he said, EC governments had been unable to give Brussels a negotiating mandate.

Even so, the community's trade relations with Japan can by no means be considered as being under commission control following the Feb. 12 Tokyo agreement. In fact, events leading up to the Japanese undertaking occurred on a number of fronts — some of them with a distinctly national flavor.

For example, External Trade Minister Michel Jobert proclaims confidently that his country's actions — in channeling all French imports of Japanese video recorders through the tiny inland customs post at Poitiers — had been instrumental in bringing the Japanese government to the EC in Brussels.

"Clearly this time the EC commission had a mandate from the member states allowing it to negotiate with Japan on the auto-limitation of sensitive items at an EC

level. It does not improve in Europe's favor, then "other towns and other products" could be involved in similar actions designed to stem the flow of Japanese products into France.

But West Germany, whose economy minister, Otto Lambsdorff, is undoubtedly one of Europe's free-trade champions, is less happy about the Japanese deal. "For the most part it is designed to protect European industries from normal Japanese competition, which in our view is dangerous," one German government source said. "The more industries in the EEC are protected the less competitive they will be."

The Germans also consider that the commission overstepped the mark when negotiating the Japanese agreement and argue that Brussels was never given the go-ahead for such a wide-ranging export restraint pact.

But, nevertheless, where video recorder exports are concerned, Germany supports the agreement on the ground that the Japanese were dumping their products on the European market. Anti-dumping proceedings begun by Germany's Grundig and its Dutch partner

(Continued on Page 115)

### Stagnant Growth, High Interest Rates Hamper Economy

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — "Crawling along at the bottom" is the colorful way the Japanese like to describe the present state of their economy. And it is probably as accurate a description as any.

Almost all the growth indexes are stagnant, with little sign of upward movement in the near future.

More debatable is whether Japan need remain in this sorry condition. "Blocked in three directions" is the other colloquialism used to describe the seeming dilemma of the economy, with the three directions being exports, fiscal policy and monetary policy.

With Japan allegedly unable to move on any of these fronts, it presumably remains where it is — crawling along at the bottom.

Exports are a major worry. The traditional and much-favored path for recovery from recessions, they are blocked by the slump in the world economy in general and the growing trade hostility to Japan in particular. Last year, they managed to fall in dollar value by 8.7 percent (compared with a rise of 17.1 percent the year before.) The shock to an economy that has been fed with almost continuous double-digit export rises for more than three decades has been profound.

This year the government and the business community is pinning its hopes on an economic recovery in the U.S. and in the EC, allowing at least a single-digit improvement. But no one is too optimistic.

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## JAPAN

## Trade: The Giant Shows It Can React With Swift Agility

TOKYO — Japan Inc., often portrayed by its critics as a lumbering economic giant that practices predatory mercantilism, on the one hand, and protectionist chicanery, on the other, has demonstrated that it can go into reverse gear with startling agility when faced with the need to do so.

It showed how nimble it could be by swiftly agreeing recently to voluntarily restrict shipments of video tape recorders and other machinery to the European Community and to continue self-imposed curbs on automobile exports to the United States and Canada.

It thus succeeded in defusing a threatening trade war with its major customers and in muting the strictures of those who accused it of being a "bloody-minded" egotist that had no feelings for the economic plight of other industrialized nations as a whole.

In the past, Japan had capitalized on the differing interests of EC countries and had avoided making concessions to the community as a whole.

Japan also agreed to extend its two-year-old "voluntary restraint" on car exports to the United States for another year, with the fiscal 1983 volume pegged at 1.68 million units as in the previous two fiscal years. The Japanese fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31.

Car exports to Canada will temporarily be limited to 79,000 units during the first six months of this year pending further discussions with the Ottawa authorities.

Japan wants to maintain the agreed annual volume of car exports to Canada at 174,000 units while Canada wants this figure reduced to 146,000 units because of reduced automobile sales.

The Japanese are reluctant to do so pointing out that Canada ended 1982 with an \$817-million surplus in its trade with Japan, whereas both the U.S. and the EC recorded massive deficits.

The Japanese industries affected by these governmental concessions accepted them without a whimper, meekly bowing to the traditional and still generally accepted concept that whatever *okami*, the highest authority, decides overrides the interests of the individual. They promptly got together to set up export cartels to assign their respective export volumes and agree to a floor price for their products so as to forestall mutual undercutting.

If these across-the-board measures for voluntary restraints on

(Continued on Following Page)

danori Yamanaka and Wilhelm Haferkamp, EC vice president for external relations, Etienne Davignon, the community's vice president for industry, U.S. trade representative William Brock and Canada's minister for trade, Gerald Regan.

Under the accord with the EC, Japan agreed to limit sales of video tape recorders in Europe to 4.55 million units in 1983, continue a 1982 agreement to moderate exports of automobiles and machine tools, restrict its European sales of larger television tubes to 900,000 units in 1983 and moderate its exports of high-fidelity equipment, light commercial vehicles, fork-lift trucks, motorcycles and quartz watches.

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(Continued on Following Page)



EYE ON THE FUTURE: In Osaka, a Japanese designer explains a scale model of a semi-submersible floating airport. Larger model at left shows some of the detail.

## A U.S.-Japan Crisis Is Averted

(Continued from Preceding Page)

moment is whether the dynamic and outspoken Mr. Nakasone can deliver on the policies he promises.

Underlying this is a more basic question: Is Mr. Nakasone an aberration in the Japanese political scene who will not last long or is he the precursor of new ways and new realities and, thus, a man for his times?

"He's had to trim his sails a bit" since the Washington visit, said a State Department official, who added that that was expected. "He was a whirlwind who caught his critics by surprise, and now they're beginning to regain their breath."

But while lowering his profile and his velocity, according to the official, Mr. Nakasone has given no sign of reversing his course.

It is the military area where Mr. Nakasone is most notably different than most of his predecessors, and the difference so far is in statement and intention more than in tangible actions.

Mr. Nakasone, a former chief of the Japanese Defense Agency, long has held more hawkish views on his country's military posture than other leading political figures in Tokyo. Official Washington was uncertain, however, whether once in office he would seek to advance these positions or would mute

them in the interest of public popularity and party unity.

The answer came at a breakfast with Washington Post editors and reporters on Jan. 18, the first full day of Mr. Nakasone's Washington visit. In answer to a general question about defense policy, the prime minister stated in rapid succession:

• "There should be no taboo" about revising Japan's "no war" constitution.

• Japan's air defense should aim to stop the penetration of Soviet Backfire longrange bombers.

• Japan should aim for "complete and full control" of strategic straits controlling the Sea of Japan "so that there should be no passage of Soviet submarines and other naval activities" in time of emergency.

The statement of any one of these policies by a prime minister would be enough in most circumstances to generate a major controversy in Tokyo.

The three together, combined with some pithy language and bureaucratic mishandling of the comparative Japanese press corps, generated a hurricane-force storm.

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## Washington Begins to View Issues With More Optimism

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON — Even though tensions still course not very far below the surface, the Reagan administration is now talking more optimistically about its trading relationship with Japan.

The visit last January of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone helped in one important respect by demonstrating a political commitment to reduce barriers to imports.

Before leaving Tokyo the newly elected leader, who as a Navy lieutenant commander actually saw from a distance the mushroom cloud over Hiroshima in 1945, introduced a liberalization package to set the tone for the trip.

Then in a series of exchanges with the president and members of Congress and the business community, he stressed his intention to make Japan "open" to the world.

"I think they [the Japanese] are sincere and really trying to do things in a fundamentally different way," said U.S. trade representative Bill Brock.

The principal change of Mr. Nakasone is to deal with barriers in a generic fashion. He appointed a task force that will recommend legislation to alter the product standard, testing and certification rules that play such havoc with American exporters of everything from "space" slippers to baseball bats.

The scope of the work of the task force is comparable to rewriting American regulatory laws, sympathetic officials said here. They made no secret of their wish list of Japan's most important long-term military roles to bottle up the Soviet fleet and provide a screen against Soviet air power, just the roles publicly mentioned by Mr. Nakasone.

Washington has also counted the number of liberalization packages introduced by two Japanese governments over the last 13 months as quantitative evidence of a sincere desire to turn over a new leaf. The five separate programs are more than in the previous 13 years.

Both Mr. Nakasone and his predecessor, Zenko Suzuki, have also sought to alter the public reluctance to buy foreign-made goods.

Patrotism, insularity, insecurity and, more recently, the perception that foreign goods are shoddy have fueled "Buy Japan" attitudes. Now the two most recent governments are calling for a reversal. Any change, analysts agree, will be slow.

The recurrent nightmare of American trade officials is what happens if, despite the exhortations, the Japanese refuse to change, or respond too slowly to prevent a protectionist backlash in Congress.

The constituency for free trade

has almost completely eroded away in this country," warns David Macdonald, Mr. Brock's deputy and his pointman on Japan trade problems. Mr. Macdonald has just submitted his resignation — not, however, because of any policy disagreement.

Another key legislative aide commented: "Japan will either become more like us, or we will become more like Japan. The choice is theirs." It was still another warning of protectionist wrath in the works.

Yet, with better prospects now for economic growth and employment the Reagan administration is more confident that it can check the anger while giving Tokyo a bit more time.

Controversial legislation, really targeted at Japan, would require foreign automakers to buy a certain portion of parts in the United States if they want to sell there.

The so-called domestic content bill, a titanic piece of protectionist legislation, cleared the House late last year, but not the Senate, and has already been re-introduced in the new Congress. Mr. Brock said flatly: "Even if it should, we will pass."

Even if it should, we will face an almost certain presidential veto. Some of the 1984 Democratic hopefuls, including former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, are, however, among the bill's supporters.

President Reagan personally joined the assault against domestic content in his March 4 trade speech in San Francisco in which he assailed the "bunker mentality" of his backers and warned that such a measure would "sabotage recovery."

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Imports of steel from Japan fell 30 percent over the last six months, Mr. Brock noted, adding in remarks to American reporters here recently: "Japan is not part of the steel industry's problem."

Should the Japanese get rid of all their barriers, American trade officials report, exports would swell by at most \$6 billion, still leaving the bilateral deficit uncomfortably large — at about levels five years

ago. Last year's deficit of \$20 billion was 50 percent higher than it is.

The economic report to the president from the free-trade division of the Council of Economic Advisors contended that the cause of America's trade difficulties lay more at home than abroad — in the budget deficits and the weaknesses such as the money market that hurt competitiveness.

The main source of the U.S. trade deficit is to be found not in Paris or Tokyo, but in Washington," wrote CEA Chairman Martin S. Feldstein.

The trade officers, Mr. Brock, are not completely in accord. They still point to the problems in Tokyo and insist that there must be solutions to avoid irreconcilable political backbites.

While giving warning room to the defense budget, Mr. Nakasone, Washington trade diplomats are not only hopeful of substantive changes, but mindful that excessive pressure could undermine currently contemplated reforms by hurting Mr. Nakasone in the coming parliamentary elections. "These may be held as early as May."

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Nakasone Fans New

TOKYO — The drama over Japanese politics has taken on a new dimension since Yasuhiro Nakasone became prime minister and has become more military in nature.

In calling for increasing the defense budget to 1.6 percent of gross national product, the prime minister has forced the defense forces to re-examine their defense forces budget in the light of the defense budget.

Recent budget cuts in the defense budget have been made in the defense forces budget.

Mr. Nakasone has faced a difficult question: Is that enough? Japan has not yet won the war, but they have not yet won the war.

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## JAPAN

**Nakasone's Stance on Defense Fans New Debate on Old Issue**

TOKYO — The debate over Japan's defense has taken on a new dimension since Yasuhiro Nakasone became prime minister four months ago.

In calling for greater military preparedness, increasing the defense budget despite austerity in other sectors, and expressing himself in favor of enacting the "no war, no arms" constitution to give the defense forces greater legitimacy, the prime minister has fanned the debate to an unprecedented level of intensity. And although he has recently toned down his hawkish stance because of the adverse effect it has had on his popularity, the issue will simply not go away.

Mr. Nakasone has raised questions that many Japanese did not or did not want to think about. While most Japanese accept their defense forces, exactly what they would be called on to do in the event of an attack has never been discussed publicly, at least until the prime minister raised the issue.

Most Japanese approve of their security treaty with the United States as a guarantee of American protection. But the fact that Japan's economic strength today may obligate it to give more than it has been doing toward its security is something most Japanese are reluctant to consider.

The defense budget for fiscal 1983 is 2.75 trillion yen, or 6.5 percent more than last year. The increase probably would have been smaller had it not been for considerable pressure from Washington. But officials say even 6.5 percent is not enough to provide the momentum necessary for the government to achieve the quantitative and qualitative levels for the ground, air and naval defense forces approved under the Five-Year Defense Program.

The program calls for a 180,000-man army, a navy of 60 ships organized into four escort flotillas, 16 submarines and 220 aircraft, and an air force of 430 combat planes. Mr. Nakasone himself has indicated it may be necessary in the future to raise defense spending beyond the one percent of GNP limit set by the previous administration.

Although the prime minister insists that the military buildup is purely for defense, critics — and their number is growing — accuse him of encouraging a revival of Japanese militarism, of needlessly antagonizing the Soviet Union and other communist neighbors.

Mr. Nakasone has spoken out for stronger on defense than any of his predecessors cared, or dared, to do.

But the pros and cons of the debate, both in and out of the Diet, are not over whether the level of military strength approved by previous governments is more than Japan needs for protection. Rather, it centers on whether or not military action that Japan might hypothetically be called on to take under aggression violates the constitution and related Diet resolution.

Thus, the prime minister's approval of the transfer of Japanese military-related technology to the United States has been challenged as a violation of the Diet resolution banning the export of such know-how, particularly to countries that are or may be engaged in wars elsewhere.

Mr. Nakasone argues that the United States should be made an exception because of Japan's security relationships with that country.

The difficulty in many cases of separating military technology from commercial technology is not at issue at this stage.

The prime minister has said that Japan must develop the capability to block the Japan Sea straits through which the Soviet fleet based at Vladivostok must pass to reach the Pacific. He later added he might even allow the Americans to seal off the straits if Japan was faced with imminent attack.

This kind of talk from no less than the nation's chief executive has shocked Japanese long assured by their leaders that the constitution allows the defense forces to exist only to repel an attack on Japan proper and nothing more.

The biggest problem facing the Nakasone administration on the defense issue is developing the national consensus necessary to support a more realistic approach to national security needs. The first step in this direction, as Mr. Nakasone himself has said, is to encourage public discussion of constitutional revision. Toward this end, he has included the subject in the Liberal-Democratic Party's action program.

Japanese officials have long been concerned over the buildup of Soviet forces in the Far East, especially on the islands immediately north of Japan claimed by Tokyo but occupied by the Soviet Union since the close of World War II.

The concern was reflected in Tokyo's approval for the stationing of two squadrons of F-15 fighter-bombers at the U.S. Air Base at

Misawa in northern Japan to beef up America's Pacific air power.

Alarm over the growth of Soviet naval strength in the region was behind Japan's acquiescence to Washington's request that it assume responsibility for the defense of its sea lanes extending 1,000 miles from Japanese shores in view of U.S. naval commitments in other parts of the world.

The Japanese have been made uneasy by reports that some of the Soviet SS-20 missiles now deployed against NATO may be transferred to the Far East in the event of an arms reduction agreement in Europe.

Defense officials point out that China and North Korea do not have the desire or the logistical ability to assault Japan. The likelihood of the Soviet Union doing so is considered equally remote — though it has the ability — except in the context of a global war.

Japan's military establishment exists only as a complement — though an increasingly important complement — to U.S. power, as a bulwark to hold off an aggressor until the Americans can come to the rescue.

In the prime minister's own words, "Japan is the shield and America is the spear." — KEN ISHII

**Nakasone: Direct Style**

(Continued from Page 7S) minister's words and actions today. He is one of the few true internationalists in Japanese national politics.

A round-the-clock worker, the prime minister has moved into the dumpky quarters of his official residence next to the Diet to concentrate on his job. This gives him less time than ever with his wife, Tsuruko, and two married daughters. But at least he is closer to his son, Hirohimi, who recently became his private secretary.

Mr. Nakasone sees himself at the helm at a time when there is a need for prompt decisions and bold action.

The question is how he will reconcile this with Japan's political culture, which, to quote him from his book, "My Life in Politics," is one in which decisions are made only after sufficient time has passed for the conflicting interests and opinions to be brought into accord and a consensus formed."

— KEN ISHII



Workers at the Honda factory take time to do calisthenics outdoors.

Patrick Zachmann/GUERNSEY

**Debate Widening on Erosion of Traditional Values**

(Continued from Page 7S)

ing concern that marriage was a life-long bond was beginning to erode even among the conservative middle-aged, long-wedded couples with children. The statistics showed that 68.8 percent of the divorcees in this age bracket had married before World War II, divorced women were generally looked upon as outcasts. At that time husbands could disown their wives by simply serving them with a notice that, by tradition, consisted of three-and-a-half written lines. There were no legal provisions for alimony or a division of joint property, with the result that divorced women were almost always left destitute.

All this changed with an overhaul of the Civil Code in 1947 with the adoption, under vigorous prodding by the Allied Occupation authorities, of a new constitution that gave equal rights to men and women.

Nevertheless, a recent poll showed that in the view of an overwhelming number of Japanese, housekeeping and the bearing and upbringing of children will remain today the three key functions of housewives, with the husband being the breadwinner.

An unusual insight into what the Japanese look upon as essential elements of a happy family life was provided at an international symposium on values held recently at the University of Tsukuba, outside

Tokyo, under the auspices of the United Nations University and other organizations.

This reflected the current frustrations of the country's 36.63 million taxpayers, the vast majority of whom are salaried workers. They find that since 1978 their social security and income taxes have grown further than their real wages.

As to housing, a house with a garden in the suburbs within an hour's commuting distance of a major urban center costs 6 to 8 times the annual income of an office worker in his late 30s. Even the purchase of an apartment, except for those financed by the state and municipal authorities requires an

(Continued on Page 13S)

**The Giant Shows It Can React Swiftly on World Trade Issues**

(Continued from Preceding Page)

exports have helped to lessen tension and have provided a breathing spell in the continuing confrontation between Japan and its principal trading partners, their effect has been limited to reducing friction on only one facet of the dispute.

Still smoldering is the issue of opening up the Japanese market to foreign imports.

In the last 13 months, the Japanese government has announced three programs designed to dismantle tariff and nontariff barriers hindering imports.

The latest package provides for tariff cuts on 47 agricultural and 28 industrial items. This brings to 323 the total number of items on which import tariffs will be reduced effective April 1.

By March 1985, all tobacconists will be authorized to sell foreign cigarettes.

Also included in the latest program is a commitment to further simplify import testing and inspection procedures and thus seek to eliminate red tape or bureaucratic barriers that are held to be a major obstacle to the entry of foreign goods into the Japanese market.

These are chocolates and biscuits that Western Europe wants to export to Japan in larger quantities, and cigarettes, an object of long-standing friction between the United States and Japan. At present, American cigarette sales in Japan constitute a mere 1.4 percent of the country's \$5-billion a year cigarette market.

When the number of licensed outlets for foreign cigarettes was increased last year from 14,000 to 20,000 — out of about 250,000 for the whole of Japan — foreign tobacco sales jumped more than 20 percent in spite of their higher price.

These statutes are notoriously complex, lacking in what importers, both Japanese and foreign, describe as "transparency." This, they complain, causes confusion.

Furthermore, in applying the intricate rules, Japanese officialdom frequently creates situations that frustrate and irritate would-be importers.

The dilemma faced by an American manufacturer in the chemical and pharmaceutical field who wanted to import samples necessary for registration purposes provided a typical case. He was told he could not do so without prior registration approval and that this registration approval could not be obtained without an analysis of the samples in Japan.

It took almost four years for the Japanese and American governments to settle what has become known as the "Great Baseball Bat Controversy."

The dispute centered on product safety certification for metal bats, a product that is popular among young people in Japan. Both domestic and foreign manufacturers

were required to obtain official safety marks on their bats. But the Japanese manufacturers were able to do so through a simple inspection of their factories and a sample of their product. Foreign makers, on the other hand, had to uproot their products for individual inspection at the dock in Japan — a costly process.

Monetarily, the issue was insignificant. The market for metal bats in Japan comes only to about \$30 million a year, and Japanese makers are well entrenched in the market. Yet, it festered and was not resolved until the United States took the matter to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based organization.

A solution was achieved only when the Japanese government

(Continued on Page 14S)

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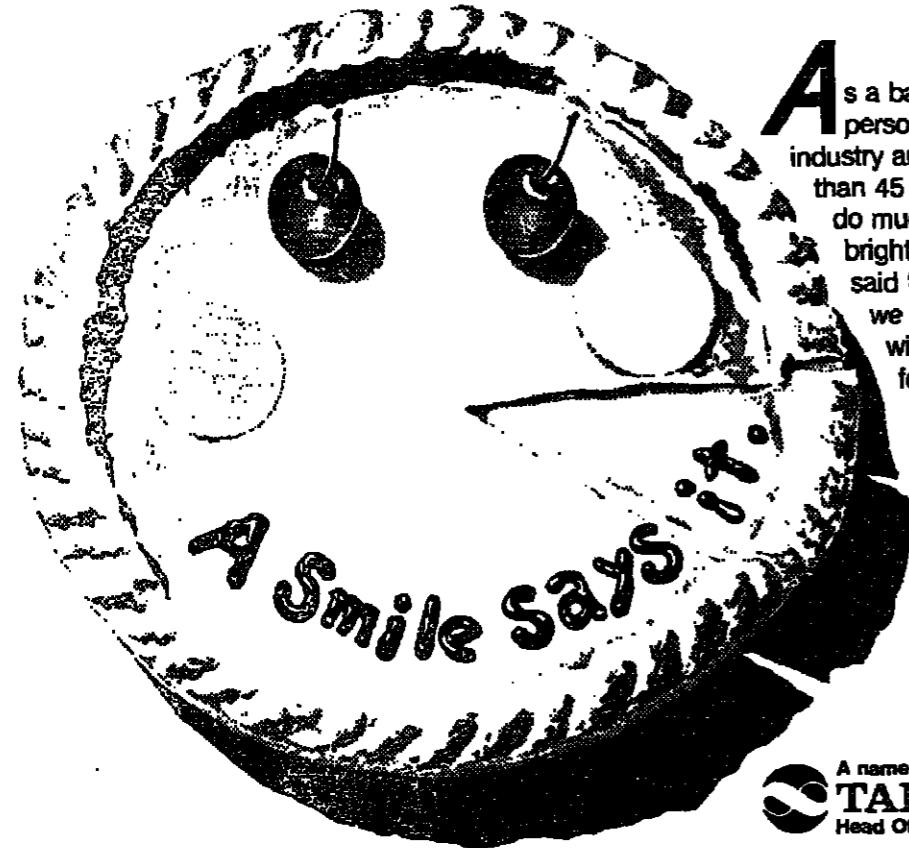
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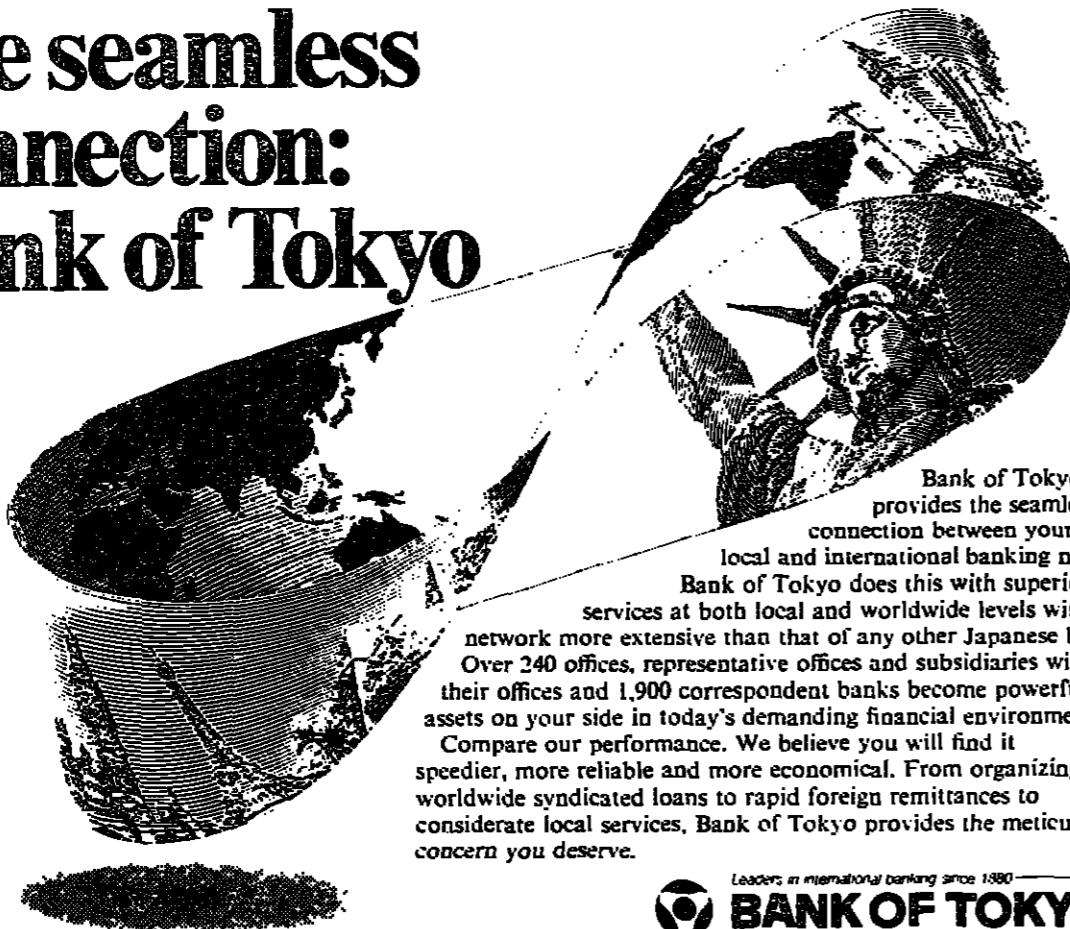
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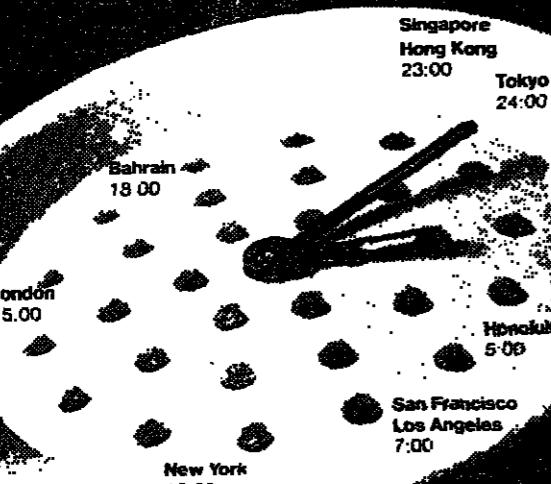


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## JAPAN

### Oil Price Fall Expected To Strengthen the Yen, But Only Temporarily

Special to the IHT

TOKYO — At the turn of the year the economists at Daiwa Securities Research Institute sat down to prepare the institute's latest run of its quarterly econometric model of the Japanese economy. If a week is a long time in politics, it seems three months is an eon in econometrics. The world, as the institute shaped it in January, and the world as OPEC has shaped it since, have turned out to be two different places.

Daiwa Research's forecasters expected the landed price of an imported barrel of oil to average \$34 this year — only slightly down on the \$34.50 or so the institute estimates it cost Japan to import each barrel of oil in '82. And in '84, the institute predicted, the price of a barrel of oil would follow the rising prices of other primary commodities — stimulated by a better than 5-percent rise in world trade — and move up to \$36.75.

In that kind of world, the econometric model estimated, Japanese exports would thrive as world demand picked up. Despite higher oil bills, the balance of payments on current account would rise to a surplus of \$8.5 billion this year and to over \$10 billion in '84. More foreign capital would flow into Japan, and the yen would start to rise. It would pass through 230 yen per dollar by midyear, appreciate a little further to 225 yen by the end of '83 and move on up to 215 yen next year.

With Saudi and North Sea oil trading on the Rotterdam spot market around \$28 a barrel, the real world March and the econometric March do not bear any great resemblance to each other. But is it possible to rescue some of the econometric message? If the yen is forecast to appreciate when oil prices are high, surely it will rise even faster if oil prices are lower? Japan is one of the world's major oil importers — some 40 percent of its total import bill is for oil, mainly from Saudi Arabia and Indonesia — so a lower oil price should mean an even larger balance of payments surplus and an even stronger yen. Right?

Wrong, according to foreign exchange dealers in the Tokyo market. They foresee that the yen will be able to hold its value and maybe even strengthen over the next three months, but after that they predict a relapse back to 250 yen per dollar or lower.

"My long-term anticipation is that the dollar will be basically strong now that OPEC and the other oil countries have cut the price of oil," said Tatsuo Mori, assistant manager in charge of foreign exchange operations at Mitsui Trust & Banking and the bank's chief dealer in the yen dollar market.

"For a short time the yen will be strong," Mr. Mori said, "and could go into the 220s. But after that the dollar is going up because of the crisis in international financial payments — there will be a world shortage of dollars because of demand for debtor countries."

"The dollar is a shelter currency in international monetary turmoil," agreed Tatsuo Abiru, manager of the customer desk in Mitsui Bank's international treasury division. "The dollar is still a strong currency, none stronger, whether you are thinking of the yen or the Deutsche mark or the Swiss franc. By the summer I would expect the

yen's dollar rate to be at the 250 to 255 level. I'm not so optimistic about the yen's value because there are a lot of barrier issues and trade frictions, and also there are a lot of problem countries with a lack of liquidity in dollars."

Tokyo dealers are discounting the direct effect of lower oil prices on the yen — cheaper imports and an even better-looking trade balance. They are focusing instead on the change in the global demand for, and supply of, dollars. Demand is still as high as ever from borrower countries and even higher from countries like Mexico and Venezuela that have had to turn to the world's international credit markets to make up for lost income.

The available supply of dollars, on the other hand, is shrinking fast. In February, Tokyo's Middle East Economy Research Institute released a calculation showing that the combined current-account deficit of OPEC member countries will be more than \$50 billion this year. That is a dramatic change from the \$100 billion or so that OPEC had available as an investible surplus only three years ago.

Put together a steady demand for Eurodollars and a shrinking supply, and you get the inexorable economic result — a higher price, or in this instance higher dollar interest rates. And higher dollar yields have been the only consistent factor to influence the exchange markets over the last year. Signs of higher returns in New York have prompted regular bouts of currency dumping — seen at its most dramatic in the yen's plunge to 280 yen per dollar last November.

Fear of higher dollar yields is also obscuring the effect of Japan's impressively strong economic fundamentals. Consumer price inflation is negligible — Tokyo prices fell by 0.4 percent in February, and the year-on-year rate has stayed around 2 percent for four months in a row. There is a small blip in prices on the way, because of the yen's weakness last year that drove up the yen price of imported raw materials, but nobody expects any permanent impact. Tokai Bank's latest forecast, for example, predicts wholesale price rises of only 1.5 percent during the fiscal year '83 (the year to March '84) and consumer inflation of only 2.8 percent. The balance of payments is in good shape — the value of exports is well down on last year's levels, but the value of imports has fallen even faster. A trade surplus of some \$20 billion could be achieved this year, and if world trade picks up the surplus has been forecast to exceed \$25 billion in '84.

For traders and investors with earnings or costs in yen, the course of the Japanese currency in '83 is exceptionally hard to call. On one side, monetarists, Fedwatchers and the majority of foreign exchange dealers in Tokyo are looking to a resurgent dollar and a weaker yen. The economists, research economists and a minority of bank dealers look to the strength of the Japanese economy and a stronger yen. It may well be the right time to call the corporate foreign exchange desk and take our forward cover. Hedging may miss out on the opportunities, but you will sleep nights — and not many yen traders may be able to say that by the time '83 is over.

The bureau's report, based on a

survey of some 16,000 government and private facilities including universities, said that research costs in 1981 amounted to the equivalent of \$24.92 billion, representing a nominal increase of 12.5 percent from the previous year.

New contracts for technology exports concluded in 1981 were 2.8 times larger in value than those for imports, the latest available official figures reveal.

During the same year expenditures for research by national and provincial government agencies and by private industry recorded their largest annual increase in the last 10 years to achieve a fourfold growth in the past decade, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

New technology export agreements signed in 1981 were valued at \$295 million against import deals amounting to \$104 million.

Overall, however, Japan continued to pay more for the technology it acquires abroad than what it sells overseas. Import contracts in effect in 1981 were for a value of \$1.08 billion while those for exports amounted to \$729.6 million, representing, respectively, increases of 9.7 percent and 8.4 percent over the preceding year. In this global figure are included long-term technology licensing contracts, proprietary formula agreements and others.

The United States has remained both the main purveyor and buyer of technology, with the newly industrializing countries of Asia, such as Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore, together with China and Indonesia, being among the most active purchasers of Japanese know-how.

Exports of Japanese technology to American industries have been on the rise since 1979, consisting principally of electronic and communications know-how. In the latter half of the 1970s, Japan's share of U.S. technology imports rose from 4.9 percent to 13.1 percent and is believed to have grown even more rapidly in this decade.

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## JAPAN

## Living National Treasures: Cultural Anachronisms Who Keep a Rich Heritage Alive for the Future

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — "Every time we won a war the Japanese culture deteriorated," said Yasutake Komiya, a Living National Treasure in the art of stencil-dyeing on kimono silk.

"After we lost the last war, things began to get better in culture generally. But modernization has become so advanced that there's a reverse reaction. Nowadays there's a tendency to preserve the very traditional styles."

Using the delicate and minute stencil patterns known as *komon*, translated as small crests or coats of arms, of the Edo Period (1615-1867), Komiya has been creating patterned bolts of silk for the kimono since he was an apprentice to

his father at 16. Now 57 and still the youngest "treasure," as they familiarly call themselves, Komiya was designated one of the Holders of Most Important Intangible Cultural Properties when he was 52 in 1978.

"Everyone is surprised when one becomes a Living National Treasure so young," Komiya exclaimed with a jovial laugh at his home one afternoon.

Komiya's father, Kosuke Komiya, became a treasure when he was 72, but inheritance is not a factor in the government's choice. The criterion is excellence in artistic handicrafts or in the performing arts. The decision in selecting the people who will become living treasures is made by Japan's Cultural Agency, a division within the Ministry of Education. The purpose is to preserve the antique arts and crafts of the nation.

During the Occupation, several Japanese artists appealed to General Douglas MacArthur to protect Japan's cultural treasures and to provide funds for continued training in the traditional arts. Their idea was to enable artisans to teach younger apprentices their crafts before they disappeared entirely from the devastated nation. MacArthur seemed unmoved by the plan since he disagreed that national money should be spent for culture at such a critical time. However, in May 1950, with his approval the Cultural Properties Protection Law was enacted; four years later it was extended to include outstanding individuals working in the arts. These men and women, who became Japan's Living National Treasures, are performers in the theater arts like Kabuki, Noh and Bunraku, the puppet theater, and of ancient stringed instruments like the *koto*. The majority are craftsmen-artists: the potters, lacquer-makers, woodworkers, weavers, paper makers, swordsmiths, and silk-dyers like Komiya.

Today, living throughout Japan are 66 national treasures, 59 men and seven women, who receive an annual stipend of 15 million yen, or about \$7,500. They exhibit their crafts at home and abroad, sell their work to private customers at very high prices, contribute their time and talent generously to the state or to foreign countries, by demonstrations and interviews; and they train apprentices to succeed them.

Well aware of their special importance, they embody a dignity that rises above seemingly simple, repetitive crafts that require more physical labor than imaginative artistry. They are admired in Japan as devotees of a refined way of life that is beyond the interest and the pocketbook of most Japanese. Their impact abroad is immeasurable since they represent a Japan that is precious and quaint, the antithesis of precision technology. They are anachronisms of culture, but they also keep the past alive in a country that tries to forget it.

Another Living National Treasure, 84-year-old Masahiko Katori, has been making Buddhist temple bells for 34 years. With his father, who was a university professor and an honored bell-maker, Katori began to work to restore the bells to the temples of Japan. During World War II all the temples donated the big metal objects to the government for the war effort. Katori's father died after they had made only 23 bells together, but the son finished the work. He has signed and cast 108 bronze bells for temples all over Japan.

He has also created a resonant bell for San Diego, California, as a gift from Yokohama, its sister city.

Christine Chapman  
Yasutake Komiya

This January, Katori sent a bell to the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, a gesture of friendship to Canada where his son-in-law serves as a diplomat. He will donate another bell to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston after the completion of a spring exhibition tour of major American cities.

One of his favorite bells he gave to Hiroshima, the city destroyed in the atomic bombing. Called the "Bell of Peace," it is inscribed with the Japanese word *heiw*, or peace.

Once a year, on August 6, it is struck, officially, by a victim of the bombing.

Noting that the inscription on another bell calls the sound "the voice of Buddha," Katori admitted: "After beginning to make bells, I became religious. Making

belts requires the cooling down of one's mind."

Unlike Western bells with their flaring base and consequently higher-pitched sound, Katori's temple bells are almost barrel-shaped but narrower at the top than at the bottom. They may be taller than a man or as short as a 3-year-old child. Their shape and placement in the landscape determine the quality of sound, which at best is deep and resonant.

"The best part of the work is making the bells," Katori said. "I like working in hard materials," he added.

He also makes small objects in bronze: vases, ornaments, alabaster objects, at smaller prices, yet a bell for a private garden costs about 3 million yen.

For bell-making, Katori first visits the site to view the setting for the belfry. Then after speaking with the priests or others who have commissioned the work, he designs the shape on long drawing paper figuring dimensions and sketching the embellishments. Finally, he goes to a factory outside of Tokyo to cast it. Katori is involved in the whole process, which takes about six months.

"He is a real bell-maker," said his wife Fusae. "In fire, mud and sweat."

Designated a Living National Treasure in 1977, Katori is the only bell-maker so honored. Although he has three sons and a daughter, none is following his profession. Katori is teaching his students to follow him.

"It is my most important job now," he said.

Each day at noon, and also for interested visitors, the bell-maker goes into the garden of his home in residential Tokyo, to strike his bronze bell with a heavy pine log.

On New Year's Eve, neighbors of the Katori's are invited over to help sound the bell the required 108 times to bring in the New Year.

Just outside Tokyo, in the garden of Yasutake Komiya, the *Edo-komon* dyer, are three old stone lanterns, one covered with the falling snow. It seems natural that the "treasures" admire and collect many of the traditional arts. Komiya's Japanese-style house contains lovely pieces of Bizen pottery made by another treasure and a tea bowl

by the late Shoji Hamada, one of the most famous of the former "treasures." They were gifts to Komiya.

"Without a kind of exchange among ourselves, we wouldn't be able to afford them," Komiya laughed.

Sitting on a tatami mat, Komiya displays the stencils from Ise, the Grand Shrines area of Japan, which he uses to recreate the Edo patterns on crepe-silk. Cut on Japanese paper, the special *washi*, the stencils are of precise, small geometric shapes that are hard to produce.

"Those people who are wearing kimonos nowadays have very particular tastes. They want the unusual, a pattern that shows skill, not the flashy, bigger designs. I don't know why it was necessary though to make such delicate designs," he said, holding up the old stencil patterns.

Historically, the samurai class, or warlords, competed for intricate patterns, often based on their family crests, which were not permitted to be used by commoners. When the ban against them was lifted at the end of the Edo Period, *Edo-komon*, with its fine interweaving of lines and dots, became popular with all classes.

One reason Komiya was selected as a Living National Treasure, he believes, is that he was able to capture the essence of the old patterns. He uses the antique, subdued patterns — but chemical dyes — to create a variety of colors. A small group of skilled craftsmen work with him producing pastel silk bolts, which range in price from \$800 to \$2,500.

"*Edo-komon* is not an individual work," Komiya said. "It involves many people who must be really good. Nobody equals my workers in techniques and skills."

"Making kimonos is such hard work that it's not the kind of job one likes doing," he admitted.

"I'm just like a horse running mad trying to get something better and more delicate than anyone else. But I do find joy in making kimono silk for women."

Komiya is both frank and self-effacing. His modesty may be part of the Japanese craftsman's traditional attitude toward his complex work.

Christine Chapman  
Masahiko Katori

"It's nothing special," Komiya said.

Komiya's father "pulled" him into *Edo-komon* dyeing when he was 15 or 16 years old. Then, after the war in which he served as a soldier, it was the only way to earn a living, he admitted. It was also, he said, easier than examinations.

His own son has agreed, for he has been working with Komiya for 11 years since he was 15, when his compulsory schooling was completed.

Proudly, Komiya shows a new pattern that his 26-year-old son has created in the *komon* manner. In its geometric pattern, reflecting the wooden slats of Kyoto, it is akin to an Edo print.

## Sawako Ariyoshi: Portrait of a Popular Writer

TOKYO — Sawako Ariyoshi is called Japan's "leading woman writer" and certainly one of its most popular authors. At 51, she has been writing novels and plays for 27 years, but she is uncertain of the exact numbers.

"I don't know how many I've written," she said during an interview in her modern home in western Tokyo. "I'm writing 27 years. That's my answer."

In those 27 years she has written historical novels, social-problem novels, mysteries and plays, which she also directs. Her novels have been translated into Chinese, Russian, Dutch, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and finally, in 1978 and 1980, into English.

If one considers only her two most-translated novels, "The Doctor's Wife" and "The River Ki," she seems to be the Japanese counterpart of the West's woman movement writer, but she denies it. Set in Japan's recent past, these two books, both distributed in English by Kodansha International, show the role of women in a society controlled first by men, then in the family by the mother-in-law.

He has also created a resonant

bell for San Diego, California, as a gift from Yokohama, its sister city.

Kyodo Photo Service  
Sawako Ariyoshi

"My grandmother and my mother were famous fighters in the woman's movement in Japan, but I think differently," she claimed. "Man works hard; woman doesn't. That's paradise."

While her instinct for what is

readable is keen, Ariyoshi's forte lies in the drama created by characters in conflict and the rub of antagonistic social mores. Her women suffer from jealousy, humiliation and devotion to husband and children, yet they act as strong individuals compared to the men who seem simply to accept the superiority of being born male.

"I never write a love story," Ariyoshi insisted. "There are more important things to write about."

"How many kinds of literature are there in Japan?" she wonders. "Only two. One is well-done, the other is not."

She also is associated with the theater. That began after her graduation from college when she managed an actress who made rare appearances in the all-male Kabuki theater. She became fascinated by Kabuki and historical Japan in general, an affection that was reflected in "Ballads," an early novel.

"Ariyoshi works in two different fields," said Donald Keene, professor of Japanese literature at Columbia University in New York City and part-time resident in Tokyo. "Contemporary problems, like that of the taboo subject on Japan's old people and traditional, historical subjects. She does tremendous research and she is a very skilled writer with a wonderful eye for details, for catching typical things and giving a feeling of reality. She is an immensely popular writer."

Although Ariyoshi writes almost as many plays as she does novels, she identifies herself most closely with the novel. A novel takes 10 years to "prepare" in terms of research and subconscious pondering, she says. The actual writing takes a year or less. She writes morning, 10 pages or sides by hand, the usual Japanese manner, and for perhaps only five days a month.

"It's bad for my health to write more," she said. "When I wake up and begin to write, I become the person in my story. I become everybody, all the characters. It's exhausting, but a novelist can write anything about human beings."

"In writing novels I don't think about readers, but in writing plays I think about the audience and the actors. I take more time to write a novel," she admitted, and repeated a favorite comparison:

"The novel is like a husband; he plays like a lover. With the novel I can stay many, many hours, but the stage-run in our country is short, only one month."

Married and divorced after two years in the 1960s, Ariyoshi has an 18-year-old daughter who is a university student in literature. Ariyoshi, her daughter and her 80-year-old mother live together in her large house, a conjunction of three generations of women, which imitates the situation in her novel "The River Ki."

"Ariyoshi is my father's name. I didn't have time to take a pen name. My daughter hates it, and when she was in elementary school she cried because her textbook contained two of my stories. I went to the school and said, 'I must change schools, my daughter is unhappy.' The teacher said, 'We'll just change the textbook,'" she grinned in recounting the anecdote. "We call my mother 'Victoria' because she is strong and intellectual."

Born in 1931 in Wakayama City near the ancient capital of Nara, Ariyoshi has been traveling outside of Japan most of her life. Her father, an official of the pre-war Yokohama Specie Bank, was stu-

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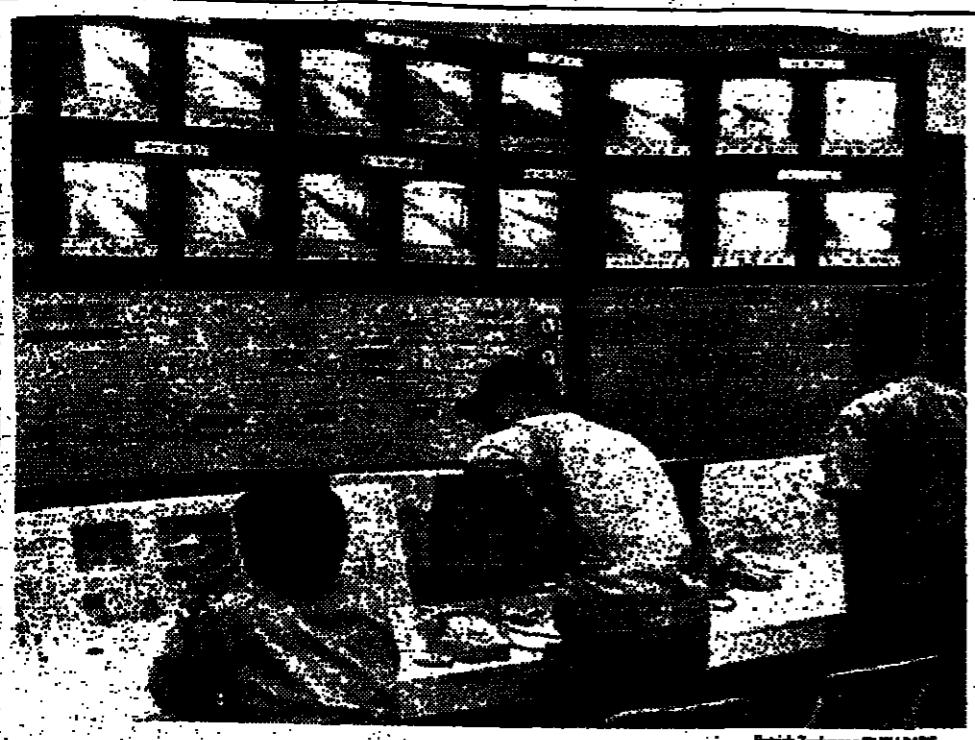
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## JAPAN



TRAIN CONTROL — It may look like part of an airport control tower, but this scene at Kobe's Port Island is the computer control room of a train system. The trains have no drivers, but are directed by technicians using computerized system.

## An Error in Translation Resounds Loudly in Tokyo

WASHINGTON — The most famous phrase of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's most controversial pronouncement about his military aims for his country was not actually uttered at the time by Mr. Nakasone.

It was the colorful interpolation by his official English-language translator, who was deafening extemporaneously with Mr. Nakasone's staccato language on a complex subject.

At the Washington Post breakfast last Jan. 18, Mr. Nakasone was quoted as saying that Japan should become "an unsinkable aircraft carrier" (in Japanese, *fukin kubo*) to defend against penetration by the Soviet Batumi bomber. What he actually said, according to a subsequent close inspection of the tape recording, was that the Japanese islands should be an *okina koku bokan* (big aircraft carrier).

To the Western ear, the difference between an "unsinkable" carrier and a "big" carrier is not so great, but for Japanese the difference is much greater.

The editor of the Japan Times, Kiyoshi Murata, wrote that for older Japanese *fukin kubo* is reminiscent of the patriotic phrases applied to "unsinkable" aircraft carriers and battleships of the Imperial Japanese Navy in World War II — before the craft were sunk under U.S. assault. Moreover, the phrase also evokes a heavily armed Japan, bristling with modern weapons, according to Mr. Murata, an odious concept for most Japanese.

*Fukin kubo* became the headline summary for all of the controversial views expressed by Mr. Nakasone in the Washington Post breakfast. The prime minister has been depicted at the helm of the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in countless editorial cartoons in the Japanese press.

DON OBERDORFER

## A Debate on Society Grows

(Continued from Page 95)

14-year-olds being the worst offenders, started the Japanese public who basked in the belief that their society remained highly law-abiding.

But even more shocking was the revelation that last year 843 attacks against teachers, principally by junior-high pupils, had been recorded.

By tradition, based on Confucian teachings, children were required to respect, even revere, their teachers in the same manner they did their fathers and elders.

The other point is that, given the very high level of savings in Japan, such spending is also desirable simply to prevent the economy from going into a tailspin. Japanese individuals have traditionally saved up to 20 percent of their income. Japanese enterprises in the past were willing borrowers and investors of this money.

But today they borrow and invest only half of this sum. The rest is borrowed and either invested or spent by the government, and if the government were suddenly to stop this activity the nation would be flooded with surplus funds.

"It was Occupation policy to destroy Japanese morality, traditions, customs and habits," he said. "There isn't a single book nowadays that teaches children to revere their parents because the Occupation policies ruled that it was wrong to do so."

Meanwhile, these developments have led sociologists to speculate on the possibility that a new breed of Japanese is in the making — a kind that will be unable to adapt to existing social institutions.

They foresee the emergence of young people who will be unfit for sustained group cooperation, from which is derived the strength of Japan's social, economic and political institutions.

Should this happen, it is in the economy that the impact will be particularly felt. For, as one sociologist put it, it could spell the end of the Japanese worker who toils not for his own sake but for that of his company, as he does today.

**A U.S.-Japan Trade Crisis Is Averted**

(Continued from Page 85)

budget including a defense increase of 6.5 percent, less than Washington wanted to see but more than nearly any other account of an alternative financial plan.

With that budget under debate in the Diet, there is no immediate likelihood of further practical steps to accelerate the Japanese military buildup.

It seems likely, however, that in order to pursue his policies in months to come Mr. Nakasone will have to breach the politically sensitive ceiling on military spending of one percent of Japanese gross national product.

Such action is likely to generate even more controversy in Tokyo, but Washington officials consider next year's Japanese budget a vital test of Mr. Nakasone's ability to deliver.

Another likely indicator of the practical consequences of Mr. Na-

## Production of Big Motorcycles Continues to Drop

TOKYO — In the last two years, the recession has hit Japan's motorcycle industry hard. With more than 50 percent of output exported and high sales in developing countries, the second oil crisis was a major blow. By contrast, the first oil crisis in the mid-1970s saw motorcycle sales soar, as they were seen as an economical alternative to the passenger car.

But by 1981, the high rates of unemployment among the young, who are the main buyers of motorcycles, hit the industry hard. Not was the situation helped by some local problems, such as the addition of VAT to motorcycles in Britain at a time of flagging sales. Thus, whereas Japan's motorcycle industry produced 8.75 million motorcycles in 1980, output was down to less than 7.1 million in 1982. This year, an increase in output to around 7.6 million to 7.7 million is seen.

Yamaha, which was expanding at a very fast rate and seemed set to catch Honda in sales volume in Japan, was hardest hit. The sudden downturn came just as big stocks of new machines, leading to new technology, were being built up.

But as Yamaha was concentrating on increased volume, so Honda was completely redesigning its range in a revolutionary way, and as a result has increased its ascendancy in many sectors of the market.

But although all the glamour is centered on big motorcycles, the high volume is in mopeds and scooters with engines of under 50cc. These account for almost 50 percent of motorcycle production and showed an 11-percent increase last year. Yamaha opened up this market when it introduced its Pasol and Passola a few years ago, but Honda hit back with the Tact and then the Spacy and Lead scooters. Meanwhile, Suzuki has made a determined effort with its neat Gemma, so that there is now a bewildering range of mopeds available. Some are very light, more like bicycles with engines, others are scooters, while Honda even produces two different three-wheeler models.

Also a recent development are the 50cc motorcycles that look like miniature racers, and whose engines have similar racy characteristics. But this trend toward motorcycles that look like racing machines and whose engines are supposed to be almost as powerful, extends right up the range, as the four Japanese companies compete desperately for sales. In this race, the tiny European makers and Harley-Davidson of the United States are just bystanders.

Again, it is Honda, reputedly having "had enough of Yamaha's challenge" that seems to have gone furthest in trying to offer just about every type of motorcycle it can — but with the accent on high performance. For example, last year it introduced a V-twin four-stroke 250cc machine to compete with the classic Yamaha RD250 (RZ250 in Japan). Both these are water-cooled, like racing machines. But then this year, Honda has introduced a 250cc three-cylinder two-stroke machine, also with water-cooling, and a 400cc V-4 four-stroke.

The three-cylinder was intended to outperform the latest Yamaha, but in fact, since Yamaha has produced some new technology to increase the power output to 43 bhp, the 400cc Honda failed in one of its aims. Indeed, this machine is to some extent a case of the marketing people overcoming the better judgment of Honda's engineers, whose conviction is that the two-stroke is finished, owing to its high level of air pollutants and less durable power characteristics.

At the top of the range, the battle is also for maximum power output, and all the manufacturers have resorted to turbochargers to produce "megabikes" with tremendous power but not necessarily good performance characteristics and roadholding.

Indeed, the Japanese industry is currently entering an era when it could do immense damage to the motorcycle market or could be on the threshold of great things. If it becomes involved in a senseless power race — and there are very strong signs that this has already started — accidents will increase and the industry will earn itself a bad name.

On the other hand, though, some of the new motorcycles are rewriting the book of engine technology. For example, Honda's VF400, with a power output of 53 bhp at 11,500 rpm — the level of a racer of this size not so long ago — can be ridden through crowded streets at a snail's pace with ease. Yet, on the open road, it soon accelerates up to 160 kilometers an hour (100 mph) with a top speed in excess of 190 km/h (almost 120 mph), and handling to suit. All this means that this 400cc machine has the performance of a 750cc machine of a few years ago, and the 650cc is the equal of an old 1000cc machine.

In fact, this development, which for once is as sensational as the advertisements suggest, may rescue the Japanese from a threat hanging over their heads — namely the U.S.

International Trade Commission's demand for a 50-percent tariff on Japanese motorcycles of over 700cc capacity. Honda and Kawasaki may escape the full weight of this threat because they assemble large

motorcycles in the United States, but, if enacted, the only answer will be smaller motorcycles. That would be especially bad news for Yamaha, which has just introduced the Venture, a 1200cc V-4 cylinder

tourer built specifically for the U.S. market. But so dynamic is the Japanese motorcycle industry that many expect it to surmount that or any other measure.

—JOHN HARTLEY

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Alusuisse Capital	DM 50	1989	7 1/4	—	—	Private placement, issue price not disclosed, but bonds offered in the market at par. Noncallable.
Electrolux	DM 40	1989	7 1/4	—	—	Private placement, issue price not disclosed, but bonds offered in the market at par. Noncallable.
Econ	DM 150	1990	8 1/2	100	8 1/2	First callable at 101 1/2 in 1990. Terms to be set March 24.
Eurotom	DM 150	1993	7 1/4	open	—	Noncallable.
Granada Group Finance	DM 50	1988	7 1/2	100	7 1/2	Noncallable. Private placement.
Rank Xerox Finance	DM 75	1993	7 1/2	100	7 1/2	First callable at 101 1/2 in 1990.
Primary Ind. Bk of Australia	Aus.\$ 20	1988	14 1/2	100	14 1/2	Noncallable.

## Japan Is Catching Up in Biotechnology

(Continued from Page 15)  
In biotechnology research rose 45 percent from 1980 to 1982, to \$12.5 million.

A survey last year by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development noted that out of some 2,400 bio-industry patents issued between 1977 and 1981, 60 percent went to Japanese applicants, compared with 10 percent to Americans.

There are at least two significant differences in the development to date of the biotechnology industry in Japan compared with the United States. First, much of the initiative in the United States seems to have been seized by new entrepreneurial ventures, such as Genentech and Cetus, while in Japan the approach is to transform established companies.

"Biotechnology has been so attractive because the field offers the possibility of new growth to companies in such stagnant industries as chemicals and food," said Hiroyuki Matsunaga, president of Biosystems International, a Tokyo consulting concern.

"Hayashibara is an extreme example of a corporate transformation. Once a supplier of corn syrup and glucose to the confectionery industry, the small private company has shifted sharply in recent years toward advanced biochemical research.

"In the future, we increasingly want to supply only technology," said Ken Hayashibara, the president.

A second distinguishing feature of the Japanese biotechnology industry is that the government has marked it as a field whose development is vital to the nation's economy.

**Mexico Gets IADB Loans**  
Reuters

**MEXICO CITY** — The International Development Bank has announced loans totaling \$245 million to Mexico. Documents were signed Saturday for five loans to back industrial projects.

## Dollar Sector Still Clogged

(Continued from Page 15)

ster-American Development Bank, which will be seeking 200 million DM.

The following week will see the World Bank coming for 300 million DM. Renfe, (the Spanish railway) for 100 million DM and Taikwan, a Japanese bank, for 50 million DM.

Subsequent borrowers include Kubota, Kubota, France's credit agency for small business; Manitoba; the Coal and Steel Community, and Denmark.

Two other deals offered last

## Ecuador Raises Prices, Devalues

Reuters

QUITO — The government has devalued the sucro by 21 percent against all major currencies and announced a package of other measures to help Ecuador overcome its economic crisis as part of a program demanded by the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks as a condition for debt refinancing.

The package, announced Saturday, was immediately protested by the country's three major unions. They called a 48-hour strike beginning Wednesday to protest the measures, which include a sharp increase in milk and fuel prices.

The official rate for the sucro was set at 42 to the dollar, from 33. The government also said it would introduce Wednesday a sliding devaluation of the currency, marking it down by four Ecuadorian cents a day.

## Saudis Halt Japan Deal

**TOKYO** — Saudi Arabia has canceled a deal tentatively agreed on in September for Japanese companies to build a desalination facility and an electric power plant for up to 200 million yen, the Nihon Keizai financial daily said Saturday. It said the recent oil-price cut was responsible.

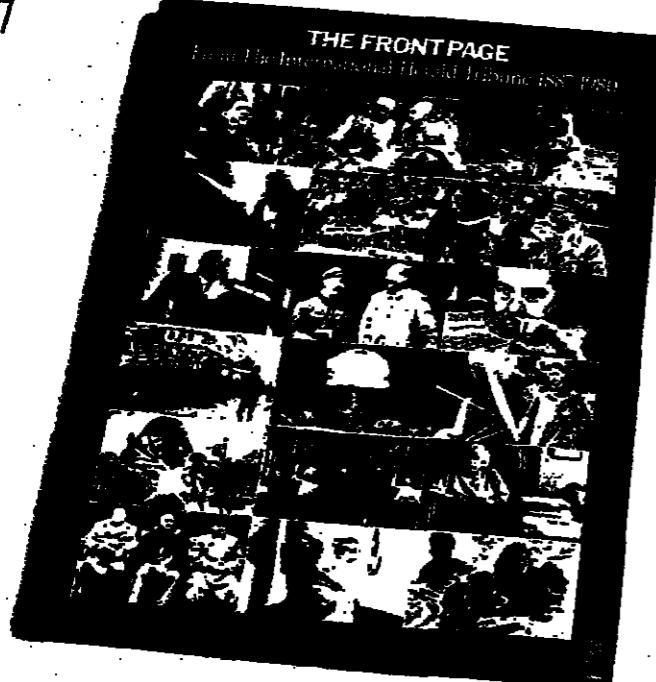
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## M-1 Rise Pushes Interest Rates Up Slightly

By Yla Eason  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Interest rates rose modestly in late trading Friday after the Federal Reserve reported a \$4.8-billion increase, bigger than expected, in the basic money supply.

The Fed said that M-1, which measures currency and checking deposits readily available for spending, reached \$497.8 billion in the week that ended March 9. Mar-

ket analysts were expecting an increase of \$1 billion to \$3 billion, and the higher figure raised fears that the Fed might begin to tighten credit availability.

The Fed said in October that it would no longer focus on M-1 in determining monetary policy, but new interest has been given to this measure of money supply in the wake of a recent statement by Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Fed, that he was concerned about a too-rapid growth of M-1 in recent months.

As a result, analysts now view the weekly M-1 figure as a signal of future Fed policy actions.

Another worry Friday was the Fed's report that banks borrowed more money from the Fed's discount window than they had on deposit with the Fed. This placed the banks in a "negative" reserve position.

The Fed said the negative position was due to a computer problem at the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Nevertheless, analysts expressed concern that the bank borrowing at the discount window could mean that the Fed had already tightened credit by not injecting additional funds into the banking system. This would force banks to borrow from the Fed to meet reserve requirements.

Lacy H. Hunt, executive vice president of the Interprovincial Pipe Line sold 50 million dollars of 10-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 12 1/4 percent.

In the Canadian dollar sector, the Interprovincial Pipe Line sold 50 million dollars of 10-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 12 1/4 percent.

International Herald Tribune

and bond yields over the second quarter."

He added, "I don't believe there has been a similar eight-and-a-half-month period where M-1 has grown faster." The Fed has set a 4- to 8-percent annual growth rate target for M-1, but in the last three months this measure of money supply has grown by an annual 14 per-

cent and bond yields over the second quarter."

The reaction from the market was modest. The three-month Treasury bill closed at an offered yield of 8.45 percent, up from 8.33

Thursday. The 30-year bond was offered at a price of 97 4/32 to yield 10.69 percent, up slightly from Thursday's 10.65-percent closing offer.

Dealers said prices would continue to decline and yields rise this week, largely as a result of new Treasury offerings of \$25.9 billion.

Philip Braverman, senior economic adviser to the bond department at Chase Manhattan Bank, said that the Fed was on the verge

of tightening its monetary policy by the rapid growth in the money supply.

He added that he did not agree with such a policy, because "the economy is still on the fragile side and the consumers don't have the wherewithal to mount a spending campaign."

**U.S. CREDIT MARKETS**

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International Herald Tribune

Mr. Hunt said: "Economic activity will be robust in the second quarter. And it tends to bring forward in time the day when the Fed will begin pursuing a less accommodative policy."

Market participants seemed to take little notice of the significant decline in commercial and industrial loan demand. Business borrowing fell by \$1.75 billion in the week that ended last Wednesday, while most estimates had projected an increase of \$500 million.

The Fed also reported that money market deposit accounts offered by banks and savings institutions grew by \$10.9 billion, to \$310.3 billion, in the week that ended Wednesday.

**Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings**

Week Ended March 18

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ImpCh	1,572,200	35%	35%	35%	+2%
Worrells	1,271,600	31%	31%	31%	+1%
Domar	1,100,000	25%	25%	25%	+1%
Elkay	491,700	9	8	8	-1%
Interp	343,000	21%	19%	19%	-1%
DefPd	359,000	18%	15%	15%	-1%
Domar	359,000	18%	15%	15%	-1%
PF	428,000	17/32	15/32	15/32	-1/32
Armed	353,100	41%	36%	36%	+1%

Volume: 31,446,000 shares  
Year to Date: 468,550,000 shares  
Advances: 312; Declines: 47;  
Unchanged: 123; New Issues: 4

**Kredietlux Indices March 18**

(Base 100 May 1, 1977)	1980
Industrial U.S.	95.97
1973 Ingots	102.76
Construction	102.95
LCI	102.40
DM	102.41
IP	102.41
PP	119.86
F	119.39

**Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)**

Price	May	Aug.	Nov.
40	18.00-22.00	—	—
45	14.50-18.50	20.00-29.00	—
47	9.50-12.50	20.00-34.00	30.00-34.00
49	6.00-8.00	15.00-19.00	24.00-25.00
50	4.00-6.00	12.00-15.00	17.00-21.00

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VALIN POLLIN

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over-the-Counter stocks closing the high, low and last bid prices for the previous week's last bid price from the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are not actual transactions, but are the best prices these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commissions.

Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales In	Net	Sales In	Net
100s	High	Low	100s	High
ABFTR.16e	516	612	390	480+12
APG	200	200	250	240+12
AMCN	872	74	68	68+12
AMCN.1	10	111	111	111+12
AMCN.2	100	320	320	320+12
AVMC	115	54	54	54+12
AeronR	125	20	20	20+12
Abrams	226	12	12	12+12
Accelerm	613	74	7	7+12
Accelerm.12e	22	22	250	250+12
Accelerm.14	122	21	21	21+12
Aceto St	41	211	211	211+12
ACMAT	122	105	95	95+12
Adams	20	125	125	125+12
Adape	709	430	228	228+12
Adaservi	50	314	174	174+12
Adaservi.1	27	124	144	144+12
Adaservi.2	27	124	144	144+12
Adaservi.3	27	124	144	144+12
Adaservi.4	1157	76	68	68+12
Adaservi.5	518	125	125	125+12
Adaservi.6	129	13	113	113+12
Adaservi.7	105	105	95	95+12
Adaservi.8	125	125	125	125+12
Adaservi.9	125	125	125	125+12
Adaservi.10	125	125	125	125+12
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Adaservi.122	125	125	125	125+12
Adaservi.123	125	125	125	125+12
Adaservi.124	125	125	125	125+12
Adaservi.125	125	125	125	125+12
Adaservi.126	125	125	125	125+12
Adaservi.127	125	125	125	





## French and Irish Triumph, Share Rugby Championship

By Bob Dornahue  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — France and Wales staged an alley fight Saturday that the French won, thereby finishing the Five Nations rugby championship in joint first place with Ireland. The Welsh captain, Eddie Butler, stood up at the congenial Paris banquet to remind the French that they would have to play in Cardiff next year.

The score, 16-9, looked fair to neutrals in the press box, even though a try in the 29th minute of the second half that put France ahead for the first time was abated by a refereeing error.

Both teams were after first place. Questioned separately, players of each used tones intended to convey utmost sincerity in claiming the other. Flanker Jeff Squire said Wales "gave better than we got." French prop Pierre Dospal called this "the meanest international match I've played in."

Said French coach Jacques Fouroux, distinguishing between intent to create try movements and intent to intimidate: "We knew that despite talk of playing rugby, the Welsh came to win. I told my team to do likewise."

So a memorable occasion was turned into a forgettable scrap. It was hard luck for the New Zealand

referee, Tom Dooley, whose unprecedented guest appointment to run two of this year's Five Nations matches was supposed to enhance European rugby relations with the Southern Hemisphere. He called up the two captains for a bawling out after 24 minutes, but punching, kicking and other battery continued.

Dooley's New Zealand-style handing of rucks and lineouts had been criticized after he refereed England vs. Scotland two weeks before. Yet senior European players know all about such geographical differences in approach. In Paris, forwards were too busy warring to have time to think about adapting to Dooley.

In the first minute the first lineout of the match degenerated into fighting near the Welsh line. Dooley penalized Wales. English touch judge Roger Quinzeau advised him that the real culprit was French lock Jean Condom, for punching opposite number Robert Norster, so Dooley reversed the penalty. Condom insisted later that Norster had started it with an elbow to the ribs.

Welsh fullback Mark Wyatt kicked long to touch and soon had a penalty shot at the French posts — missing the first of only three attempts he and teammate Gwyn

Evans would make all afternoon. Such was French territorial domination that if both teams had succeeded with all kicks the theoretical French winning score would have been 36-18.

Any doubts about Welsh will to win were dispelled in the torrid first quarter, which saw Squire score his second try of the season, Wyatt converting. In the second quarter, as the French established lineout and scrummaging superiority, a dropped goal by flyhalf Didier Camberabero and a penalty by fullback Serge Blanco evened the score at 6-6.

After the drop, Wyatt had kicked off straight into touch. French backs — ignoring Dooley and the two packs of forwards, who were properly preparing for a scrummage in the middle of the field — threw in quickly and attacked up the touchlines, and Wyatt defended unnecessarily. The sideshow would have been innocuous, except that Wyatt went off with a broken collarbone. Evans switched from center to fullback and Richard Donovan came on.

Other injuries also seemed unrelated to the frequent foul play. Blanco broke his nose as the Welsh swarmed toward Squire's try, but the hard object at fault was Jean-Pierre Rives's head. After that collision the French captain bled throughout the match from the front of his scalp.

The second half was played almost entirely in Welsh territory, although Evans was able to give Wales a 9-6 lead with a penalty after 20 minutes.

Had Camberabero not missed all four of his penalty shots, France might have dared to unleash its backs for the flowing attacks the crowd had come to see. The single French try movement — a long Camberabero pass from a scrum to Blanco, who put wing Patrick Estève across on the left — was a tantalizing sample of what might have been.

But the scrum shouldn't have been ordered. Dooley declined to discuss the decision afterward, except to say that conditions in the Parc des Princes were "certainly different" for him. Perhaps rattled by the din in the concrete bowl as a French score seemed to be near, the New Zealander awarded a scrum to France instead of a drop-out to Wales after Welsh wing Clive Rees had touched down behind his line.

The try was Estève's fifth, a French record for a single Five Nations campaign. Blanco finished with three penalty goals and a total of 36 points this year, another French record.

Rives, with customary irony, put the question of the hour this way in his speech at the banquet: "It may be a very hard game today. May be the true rugby game?"

Mahre Takes Giant Slalom Title; McKinney Finishes With Victory



Eddie Butler throttling Jean-Luc Joinel in a lineout.

## Penalty Goals Abound in Dublin

PARIS — Ireland starts first with France thanks to a 23-11 victory Saturday, over Ireland, which finished alone in third place. Ten penalty goals by Ireland's Ollie Campbell and Welsh fullback Dusty Hare, who had four tries, were a record for a Five Nations match.

Campbell, who also scored a try and converted it, set a Five Nations record of his own by finishing the year with 52 points. (He had set the previous record of 46 points in 1980 and 1981, last year.) And his total of 71 points in his four matches bettered the Irish record of 70 set in 1980.

After Hare's first penalty, 34-year-old flanker Fergus Slattery joined his 60th match for Ireland with a try prepared for him in typical style from a lineout of the same age, big lock Ross Keane. Slattery played his first Five Nations match in 1970, Keane in 1974 and No. 8 Willie Duggan in 1975.

Hare and Campbell alternated with five penalties, the lead changing each time and England ended up half ahead, 12-10.

The new record is that France beat Wales. Wales brought a roar from the Dublin crowd at halftime.

### FIVE NATIONS STANDING

	W	D	L	Pts	PP	FA
1. France	3	0	1	70	61	
2. Ireland	3	0	1	61	71	61
3. Wales	2	1	1	54	52	52
4. Scotland	1	0	2	15	20	20
5. England	0	1	3	1	7	7

## Spinks Beats Braxton in Unanimous Decision

By Michael Katz  
*New York Times Service*

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — The so-called fight of the year was a disappointment to the promoter, who was already planning the rematch of the year. Maybe the next fight between Michael Spinks and Dwight Braxton for the unified light-heavyweight title will be different.

On Friday night, the undefeated Spinks jabbed his way to a close but unanimous 15-round decision — even Braxton's trainers thought Spinks had won. The "Brawl for It All," as the fight had been advertised, turned out to be a defensive one.

Spinks, warned by his corner about wearing himself out against a man who was at times brilliant in bobbing out of the way, rarely jabbed his vaunted right. He merely jabbed and moved away. "I beat him with one hand," he said.

Braxton failed to punch enough, nor was he able to get inside, where he does his attacking, against Spinks's jab. The first punch of the fight, a Spinks right to the top of the head, perhaps made Braxton overly cautious about rushing inside.

"They both were respecting each other too much," said Butch Lewis,

the promoter who had guaranteed each \$1.2 million, a record for light heavyweights. "I think the type got to the fighters. Their style on paper certainly called for more, but what you got was two guys fighting with their heads."

Jimmy Jacobs, the manager of Wilfred Benitez, who was among 9,654 spectators at Convention Hall, said: "It was a disappointment. This was a poor fight that will be remembered not for punches but for misses."

Eddie Futch, the 71-year-old trainer who helped Spinks plan his jab-and-move strategy, agreed that it was not the kind of fight that people came out to see — lightning and thunder."

"But it had to be a tactical fight," he said.

Spinks, in adding Braxton's World Boxing Council title to his World Boxing Association championship and raising his record to 23-0, won the first four rounds and six of the first seven on all three judges' scorecards. He became the division's first undisputed champion on Bob Foster's retirement.

Before a rematch in the fall, he must defend against Eddie Mufafa Muhammad, from whom he won the WBA title and who is

ranked as the No. 1 contender by both sanctioning bodies.

"I'd rather see a fighter win the fight and not take punishment," Futch said. "Anytime a guy like Michael can take on a Braxton and control him for 15 rounds, that is what the art of boxing is all about, self-defense. For him to go out and prove how macho he is, I think is stupid, regardless of what the public might think. If Michael had been a spectacular loser, so what?"

"He's a fighter who fought a very intelligent fight, and here's the public and press crying out that boxing is just brutality. Then, when a fellow who looks as frail and wispy as Michael, holds the ball at bay, they say it does nothing for the fight game."

That Spinks would be able to fight intelligently had been a concern in his dressing room. On Saturday he was to visit the grave of his common-law wife, Sandra Messing, who died in an automobile crash in Philadelphia two months ago. "Some idiot went in there and told Michael to 'win it for Sandy' and he broke down," Spinks said.

Spinks cruised through the early rounds. He jabbed well, then moved out of danger or used his height advantage, almost 8 inches, to pull his head back from Braxton's inadvertent stepping on Spinks's foot.

"I didn't fight as I should," said Braxton, who had expected Spinks to be more competitive. Instead, he said, Spinks "had a lot of dog in him."

■ Sacco Defeats Rodriguez

Ubaldo Sacco of Argentina, the WBC's No. 1-ranked junior welterweight, ran his record to 48-1 Friday night with a 10-round unanimous decision over Willie Rodriguez, United Press International reported from Atlantic City.

■ Oliva Wins in Naples

Paolito Oliva of Italy won the first defense of his European super-lightweight boxing title Saturday against Francisco Leon of Spain. Leon's manager withdrew him in the 11th round. The Associated Press reported from Naples.

ton's countering overhand rights. But when he tried to land serious punches, Braxton went into a defensive shell.

Braxton was effective in the eighth. Spinks went down three times in the eighth, twice from slips. But the second fall, after a light Braxton right to the belly, was ruled a knockdown by the referee, Larry Hazzard. Both fighters agreed it had been caused partly by Braxton's inadvertently stepping on Spinks's foot.

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## Utah Upsets UCLA In NCAA Tourney

United Press International  
BOISIE, Idaho — The least successful team in this year's NCAA Tournament knocked off the most successful team in NCAA history Saturday when Utah scored a 67-61 upset over UCLA in the West Regional.

Face Mannion, Angelo Robinson and Peter Williams each scored 18 points to lead the Utes, who won their 11th game of the last 14 to improve to 18-13. Utah came into the tournament with the worst record among the 32-team field.

East Regional

At Greensboro, North Carolina, Michael Jordan and Sam Perkins combined for 34 points as North Carolina took command early to beat James Madison, 68-49, in the second round of the East Regional. Perkins led the Tar Heels (27-7) with 18 points, and Jordan scored 16.

The Tar Heels advance to the East

semifinals against the winner of the Syracuse-Omaha State game.

In the second East Regional game, James Banks in a 12-foot jumper with three seconds remaining to give Georgia a 56-54 victory over Virginia Commonwealth. VCU trailed for most of the second half but went ahead, 54-52, on Randy Corker's basket with 2:00 left. Terry Fair of Georgia tied the score at 54-54 with 1:32 remaining. Georgia will meet either St. John's or Rutgers in the East semifinals.

Friday in Hartford, Connecticut, Syracuse defeated Morehead State, 74-59, and Rutgers downed Southwestern Louisiana, 60-53.

Midwest Regional

At Houston, the inside muscle of John Pinone and a fierce, trapping defense helped Villanova beat Lamar, 60-58, in the second round of the Midwest Regional. Villanova built a 15-point lead with seven minutes to play, and Pinone finished with 15 points. Kenneth Perkins led Lamar (23-8) with 19 points.

Villanova (23-7) will tangle with either Iowa or Missouri in the regional semifinals next Friday in Kansas City, Missouri.

In the second Midwest Regional, Houston refused to be flustered by Maryland's slow-down tactics and followed Michael Young's 16 points to a 60-50 victory.

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## LANGUAGE

## Wattle I Do?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "We don't talk about that around here."

"Sorry — that's a word we don't use."

Those are the responses you get — even on Mindanao-Deep background — from sensitive White House aides when you bring up the subject of *wattles*. On this word, in the eternal race between photocopy and paper shredder, the shredder has won out: the ban on its use at the center of power goes beyond "executive privilege" to the depths of primitive taboos.

*Wattles* are those folds around the neck that are telltale signs of age in humans. In some lizards and swine, the hanging folds appear early; in turkeys and some other birds, fleshy lobes appear around the head at an early age and hang around for life; indeed, large and deeply wrinkled wattles may serve as an attraction to other turkeys.

Not so with people. Just as a *double chin* is usually an unwelcome sign of fatness, *wattles* used mainly in the plural, like wrinkles — mean that time's winged chariot is catching up. In President Reagan's case, cartoonists have seized upon the wattle as one of his most caricaturable characteristics, and the wince the word evinces suggest it has become a matter of some sensitivity.

As a service to White House image makers, let me suggest a fresh approach. *Wattles*, I agree, is a word with a reptilian image. However, *dwelw* is a word with a happier connotation, referring to the skin hanging below the jaw of cows. The dairy industry contributes more to our economy than the abattoir industry. *Dew* — from an Indo-European base of "to run," as in a brook — has come to symbolize freshness and morning, basking purveyors of "the New Beginning."

Geezers have *wattles*; handsome elderly persons sport *dwelws*. I am running my hand suspiciously around my own neck as I write, and fear that I may soon be hearing a lot more of this word. Can't the cosmetics people do something about *dwelws*? It seems that they have abandoned the field to the scarf manufacturers.

During an extended grovel after getting a Greek derivation wrong, I

complained about hearing from a large group of Greek scholars, wondering in passing what the best collective noun for them would be.

A host of Greek scholars? No; that comes from the Latin, and if I were grouping Latin lovers, I would have a *forum* of them. Esther Lafair of Philadelphia suggests a *phalanx* of Greeks; J.V. Costa and Graeme McLean of New York prefer an *attic* of them; Saul Rosen of Bethesda, Maryland, likes *chorus* and Marvin Jaffe of Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania, *plethora*.

David Sider, of the department of classical languages at Queens College in Flushing, New York, comes up with an *inkind cut*: He suggests a *sounder* of scholars. Since the origin of that seemed more Teutonic than Greek, it sent me to an unabridged dictionary. Obsolete, but perhaps pertinent: A *sounder* is a collection of boars.

Elizabeth Drew of The New Yorker noted it first: "Now every thing is 'structural.' 'Structural' is a very popular and useful term. Some years ago, the concept of 'structural' unemployment — unemployment of one kind now do about — gained general acceptance. Now, according to the Reagan administration, the group that promised the balanced budget, there are 'structural deficits.'"

A few days later, Hodding Carter 3d took it still further: "With the doctrine of original sin out of the running in many circles these days," he wrote in The Wall Street Journal, "structural" will do very nicely to explain why nothing can be done about this evil or that. It won't last, of course, and given the way these cycles work, we'll be back to concepts and conceptual — as in 'conceptual failure' — only too soon. All of them beat having to employ another word. You know: responsibility."

As a card-carrying member of the Conceptual Frameworks' Union, I have long been pondering the buildup of *structural*. It's first recorded metaphoric use — meaning "built-in," in contrast to "peripheral" or "superficial" or "changeable" — was in a 1904 Harvard lecture by S.H. Butcher: "The subject matter of poetry is the universal — that which is abiding and structural in humanity."

New York Times Service

## A Shelter for Thurber's Ghosts

By Joe B. McKnight

*The Associated Press*

COLUMBUS, Ohio — The ghost of Walter Mitty may yet find a home.

It has an attic where papa can sleep in a walnut bed that won't fall. It is far enough from the river so one will have to run from the flood. And it holds fond remembrances for the ghost of Muggs, the Airedale who bit people but only once.

The metaphors are pure James Thurber, one-time newspaper reporter turned author, humorist, cartoonist, playwright and actor, who wove those characters and scenes and more into 30 years of drawing cartoons, writing books, essays and plays.

The humorist was born and got his professional start in Columbus, where only a tombstone commemorates him. But if Don F. Vickers and a group of civic and literary leaders can prevail, that will change this year.

An old red brick house where the Thurber family lived from 1913 to 1917, and which later was the setting for many of his essays, has been acquired by the Metropolitan Learning Community, a private agency which hopes to develop a campus of nonprofit organizations in the arts and human services in the neighborhood.

The house where Thurber was born in 1894 was razed years ago to make room for a freeway, but the family hadn't lived there very long. They lived all over what is now Columbus's near-east side and briefly in Falls Church, Virginia, while his father, Charles, was on the staff of a congress-

man.

The 110-year-old house, the Learning Community bought is on a short boulevard of once-stately homes built with families of wealth. It is now in a rundown inner-city neighborhood, struggling with rehabilitation. The house, vacated and deteriorating for years, has 5,400 square feet on three floors, attic and basement, and boarded up windows. It was the scene for such Thurber essays as "The Night The Ghost Got In," "The Night The Bed Fell," "The Dog That Bit People," and "The Day The Dam Broke," the latter a parody on floods that ravished much of Ohio in 1913.



James Thurber and his wife in 1937.

Vickers, executive director of the Learning Community, already has moved a ballet company, music academy, and center for displaced homemakers into other houses on Jefferson Avenue, where the Thubers rented No. 77, what was then East Park Place Addition.

Thurber fans recognize the house number used in some of his essays, although he renamed the street Lexington Avenue. It was there, Thurber fans will recall, where the author told of being in the bathtub upstairs when he was frightened by a ghost racing around the dining room table downstairs.

Vickers hasn't heard or seen any ghosts in the house — yet. Nor has he found a broken walnut bed but he says it's been a long time since anyone ventured into the attic where Thurber's papa and grandfather sometimes slept.

Vickers is the force behind a drive to raise \$200,000 to finance the restoration. Toward that end,

good writer, replied: "I think I'm good, not as good as Thurber, but then, few people are."

Vickers says Thurber was admired because his writing seemed effortless. But he and Robert A. Tibbets, curator of special collections at the Ohio State University Library, agree that Thurber worked hard at his light-hearted humor.

His typical character was a be-fuddled urban male who seemed lost in a world he did not create, perhaps bounded by a strong, frowning woman. Such a woman frequented his cartoons.

Tibbets watches over three shelves of original and early-edition Thurber, some of his 1930s cartoons cut from plaster walls in the attic of a house where the writer once lived in Connecticut. And some 20,000 pages of original manuscripts.

Most of the Thurber material at the university was donated by Thurber's second wife, Helen, who lives in Connecticut.

Tibbets lists 32 books of fiction, humorous essays and anecdotes attributed to Thurber. The first, "Sex Necessary," was published in 1929 and co-authored by E.B. White, a colleague at The New Yorker.

Thurber worked for The New Yorker from 1927 to 1933 and is credited with making a substantial contribution to the magazine's urban tone.

He twice attended Ohio State, but never was graduated. He was a junior when he quit the university for good in 1918, got a job with the State Department and went to Paris as a code clerk. By 1920 he was back home, working as a reporter for the Columbus Dispatch, and writing plays for university drama groups.

By 1924 he was off again, to New York, Paris and back to New York where he was hired by The New Yorker in 1927 as managing editor. It took months for Thurber to convince the publisher, Harold Ross, he was a better writer than editor.

Thurber died in 1961, a month before his 67th birthday. The next year a book finished by his widow, Helen, was published under the title "Credos and Curses."

That had been the title of a newspaper column he wrote for the Dispatch in the 1920s.

## GREEK POSTCARD

## Colleges Go U.S.

By Marvine Howe

*New York Times Service*

A THENS — The reign of the professors is ending in Greek universities as a result of an educational revolution pressed by the government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

The law on Higher Education, enacted last July, is being put into effect gradually. It abolishes the autocratic institution of the professorial chair or one-man department.

The law calls instead for the establishment of U.S.-style departments with integrated faculties. Eighty have been planned, and 50 are said to be operating. The law also says decisions are to be made by a collegial system in which junior faculty members and student representatives have a say along with professors.

Demetrios Rokos, secretary-general of the Ministry of Education, said in a recent interview that the law makes possible extensive discussion on curriculum and research programs by lecturers and students as well as by the professor, who formerly made the decisions himself.

A lecturer at Athens Technical University said he and his colleagues were to be an extension of the professor "but now can decide on the curriculum with suggestions from the students and teach things the way we want to."

Under the new law, the present full-year term is to be replaced next fall at all of Greece's 13 state universities and advanced institutes by a two-semester system. More than 90,000 students are enrolled at these institutions. There are no private universities in Greece; the constitution prohibits them.

It is generally agreed that the law does not resolve some of the more urgent problems in education: the overcrowded schools; insufficient teaching staffs and administrative personnel; antiquated buildings, equipment and libraries, and the absence of research facilities. But there is widespread agreement that change has long been overdue.

Some conservative professors are resisting the erosion of their power.

A small group of Athens University professors threatened last year to carry an appeal against the law before the higher constitutional court, but in the end gave up and

resigned from the university set. Their main complaints were loss of their prerogatives and, they said was the violation of university autonomy with the establishment of two bodies outside demic control.

The first is the National University Council, which is to advise government on planning of his education. Serving on it are deans and representatives of many political parties, students and unions and other groups.

The other organization is Academy of Letters and Sciences through which the government aims to control standards in all universities. Its first 10 members were selected by a ministerial board.

The law has also been criticized by students and junior faculty members as not going far enough.

The Association of Auxiliaries of Teaching Personnel has complained that the measure left much power with the professor, particularly in the areas of hiring and promotions. The association held a monthlong strike against law last year but has since been watching developments.

Mr. Papandreou, who was educated at Harvard University taught economics at the University of California at Berkeley, has called for radical change of education for years. In 1978, 1 year before his Socialist swept to power, it drafted a program for the democratization of higher education, centering on abolition of "the feudal institute of the professor's chair."

Mr. Rokos, secretary-general of the Education Ministry also said the government plans to open at least four new universities to increase the acceptance rate from one out of two applicants to one out of the next few years.

At the same time, he said, open universities are to be set up in all towns so that everyone will be able to benefit from a general degree course.

Bulgaria Publishes Bib

*Reuters*

VIENNA — A 27,500-copy Bulgarian edition of the Bible, since 1925, has been published Bulgarian news agency reported Saturday.

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